The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3414, NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE WAR NEWS.

NO FIGHTING YESTERDAY.

OUR ARMY HEAVILY REINFORCED.

The Union Forces Concentrated at Centreville.

GENERAL BANKS SAFE

Details of the Recent Engagements.

LISTS OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Commodore Wilkes Demolishes City Point.

Movements of the Western Guerrillas Checked.

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS AT ALEXANDRIA.

CARE FOR THE WOUNDED.

NEWS VIA ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Sunday, Aug. 31.

According to all accounts Stonewall JACKSON, yesterday, succeeded in forcing his way through the National troops surrounding him, and effected a junction with the remainder of the Confederate forces. This result was not attained without fearful loss on both sides, as the most desperate fighting took place.

From all that can be learned, in the absence of any regular report, the corps of Gens. MCDOWELL, HEINTZELMAN, PORTER and SIGEL were engaged, the former having the left, the latter the right, and the others operating about the centre.

The principal part of the fighting seems to have been on the left and centre.

The left was thrown up from Manasses Junction toward Thoroughfare Gap, the right at about Centreville, and the centre on the old Bull Run battle-field out from Manassas.

The action was commenced by the enemy opening his batteries upon our left, between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Their guns were strongly and advantageously posted upon a ridge, while our batteries had to fire from the open plain. Gen. MORELL's Division supported our batteries at this point.

After some severe cannonading, Gen. BUFORD's Brigade of Cavalry, comprising the First Michigan, the First Virginia, and the First Vermont Cavalry were ordered to our extreme left to reconnoitre, and guard against any attempt to turn our left flank, which movement was threatened by the enemy.

Riding beyond our left, where our infantry were formed close behind our batteries—which were playing with great precision upon the enemy, while our troops were cheering vociferously—our cavalry reached a slight eminence, and were about to send out a detachment to explore, when the enemy were seen coming up in force along the line of the adjacent woods.

A rebel battery was seen to whirl into position, and then came shell thrown into the midst of our cavalry, followed by canister and grape.

Thus was discovered the intention of the enemy to attempt a flank movement.

Long lines of rebel infantry could plainly be seen hurrying up to take position, and soon other rebel batteries were brought up, and opened upon our left.

Our cavalry, forced to retire, retreated behind a low ridge, but the clouds of dust revealing their place of retreat, the rebels continued shelling them, and another change of position was made.

Here a body of cavalry were observed riding toward the spot, and the sabres of our cavalry were drawn to meet the coming foe. The squadron proved to be friends—the Fourth New-York Cavalry. Where they had come from, as Gen. SIGEL was on the right, was and is a mystery. They reported the rebel cavalry under Gen. STUART as about making a charge.

The New-York Cavalry fell in behind Gen. BUFORD's Brigade, the bugles sounded, and over the hill galloped our men to meet the advancing rebels. As our men approached them, the rebel cavalry discharged double-barrelled shot guns and then met us in full charge. Our men broke the enemy's line and pursued them. The rebels rallied in splendid style and dashed forward again to meet the charge. Again their line was broken, and as our cavalry was preparing to charge again the rebels opened fire upon them from their batteries and with musketry, compelling them to retire.

Meanwhile, our left had given way, and was on the retreat, passing the cavalry.

A battery, which had run short of ammunition, was on the point of being captured, but under the determined resistance of our cavalry it was safely brought off.

The troops fell back upon Gen. FRANKLIN's Division, which had just come up, and were formed in line to prevent straggling and anything like a panic. Had Gen. FRANKLIN's corps arrived two hours earlier upon the field, the result of the day's fighting would have been different.

The fact of Gen. STUART's Cavalry being armed with double-barreled shot-guns is proved by a number of the guns being captured and several of our cavalry having buckshot wounds.

Col. BROADHEAD, commanding the First Michigan Cavalry, was captured.

Lieut. MERRIAM was wounded and taken prisoner.

Lieut. MORSE was killed.

Gen. FRANKLIN's Division retired to Centreville, after preventing confusion and giving our retreating troops time to rally.

During the fight a body of the enemy concealed in the woods annoyed our forces much by their rifle practice. Gen. MARTINDALE's Brigade charged them and drove them from the woods amidst the cheers of our men.

Gen. HARTSUFF's Brigade made a similar charge but with a different result. They penetrated into the woods, when a deadly fire of grape and canister was opened upon them from a masked battery. At the same time a murderous volley of rifle balls came from one side and a desperate charge of the enemy from the other. Our men fought bravely, but were forced to retire.

The enemy remained upon the battle-field over night.

To-day there has been some skirmishing.

Reinforcements are going up to-day, and a battle is anticipated to-morrow.

The road from Alexandria, extending to Centreville, was densely crowded all this day with wagon trains, ambulances, hacks and private conveyances, on their way to and from the latter place.

The number of wounded sent to Washington was comparatively small.

Not a few persons who had reached Centreville and intermediate points, intending to aid the sick and wounded, were turned back for the reason that the battle-field of Manassas was in the possession of the rebels, and that their services were not needed. Many who had ridden to Centreville have returned to Alexandria on foot.

Pickets had been thrown out all along the road to prevent stragglers from deserting the front.

Four Government employes, who had started from Gen. MCCLELLAN's headquarters last night, in company with a mail carrier, (intending to act as nurses,) were arrested at Ball's Cross Roads, on suspicion of being spies, but on being returned to Gen. MCCLELLAN's headquarters were discharged.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE FIELD.

A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE RECENT MOVEMENTS—JACKSON'S TACTICS AND HOW THEY WERE MET—DESPERATION OF THE REBELS.

CENTREVILLE, Va., Sunday, Aug. 31, 1862.

The commencement of the conflict now pending between the National and rebel forces may be said to date from Tuesday, the 26th inst., upon the night of which day Stonewall JACKSON appeared with a large force at Bristor, where he destroyed about fifty cars and two locomotives. He also tore up the railroad track for some distance and burnt two bridges. The cars were on the way to Alexandria, having conveyed a portion of Gen. HOOKER's Division to Warrenton Junction a few hours previous. One of the locomotives was thrown down an embankment and, upon examination, was found to have been pierced with sixty-three rifle shots. The other locomotive, which was remaining on the track, showed marks of having been shot at twenty-five times. One of the engineess jumped from his locomotive and surrendered himself as prisoner, but the rebels did not heed the usage of civilized warfare and shot him upon the spot. At the time of the raid but few persons were aboard the trains, and those were parties employed by the Government to superintend and assist in their running. The cars were empty. The telegraph wire was cut in several places and one of the poles severed.

From Bristor Station JACKSON proceeded to Manasses Junction, two miles below, where he burned about one hundred other cars which were standing upon a side track in readiness to be drawn to Warrenton Junction. The cars destroyed here were heavily laden with subsistence stores, ammunition and saddlers and blacksmiths materials. All, or nearly all the ammunition, consisting of three car loads was secured, and carried away. A few shells had been left in the cars as the fragments of ragged iron found upon the ground testified. All the subsistence stores that he could conveniently dispose of were taken by JACKSON. A half-dozen barrels of hard bread were discovered near the track, also a quantity of hams. At the Junction the rebels burned another bridge, tore up more railroad track and also burned a large bakery and several small buildings in the immediate vicinity of the same. Half an hour before the rebels appeared Gen. STURGIS, who, with his brigade, had been guarding the Junction, was ordered to report with his force to Warrenton. When Gen. STURGIS had left the Junction, six pieces of artillery, belonging to a New-Jersey battery, was left almost entirely unsupported, consequently the rebels found it an easy matter to overcome the artillerists and capture the guns. At about the time the rebels arrived at the Junction, Gen. DANA's New-Jersey Brigade, which was stationed at the railroad bridge over Bull Run, acting upon orders previously received, were advancing to Manassas. The bridge is situated about five miles from the Junction, and, of course, as the Brigade approached that place, they were surrounded by the rebels, and a great many taken prisoners. All the prisoners, however, taken at the Junction by JACKSON were paroled on the following day, he doubtless considering that they might occasion him much trouble before he could get them safely into Richmond.

From the Junction JACKSON proceeded to the railroad bridge over Bull Run and destroyed it. The reflection of the burning cars, bridge and building, could be seen distinctly at Warrenton Junction. The mass continued to burn throughout the night.

Until Thursday morning JACKSON remained in the vicinity of Bristor and Manassas Junction, and dined on Wednesday with a family living near the depot, at the former place. When preparing to leave, he ordered his temporary landlord to pack up his wordly goods and make ready to depart with his family into the land of Secessia. The host, however, was too keen to observe the import of the command, and began at once to conjecture how he should escape being forced into the rebel service. He gained permission of JACKSON to go a short distance from his home for the ostensible purpose of procuring a wagon, in which he might convey his family and goods from the Union line; but instead of returning immediately, he remained concealed in the woods until our forces appeared and drove the rebels from the line of the railroad, on the following day.

Although the rebels commenced their depredations early on Tuesday evening, it appears that no effort was made to repel them until the next morning, when HOOKER's Division and one brigade of KEARNEY's, (ROBINSON's,) the whole under command of Gen. HOOKER, were sent from Warrenton Junction down the railroad, to meet and drive away the enemy. The ground in the vicinity of Bristor is undulating, thereby affording good points upon which to plant batteries, and also a fine protection for the men against the enemy's fire. Before reaching Bristor from the Warrenton side, the railroad is lined on each side by dense woods which fringe an open field of many hundred acres in extent. Along the skirt of these woods, JACKSON had posted a portion of his force, while he held the remainder in reserve, and out of sight, behind the hills in the rear. He had two batteries of six pieces each, planted one on either side of the railroad, which the rebels commenced using with destructive effect at the opportune moment. HOOKER ordered his men to advance cautiously and deployed skirmishers through the woods who reported the presence of the rebel pickets at the further end. Soon after, several shots were exchanged by the advance guard on both sides. But instead of moving his troops down the railroad, HOOKER took a sweep round the woods at his left and entered the open field upon the right wing of the enemy's advance. This movement caused the rebels to fall back, and not without confusion, and it being a propitious moment for the Union force to deal a good blow, Gen. HOOKER gave the command to fire, which was followed by a tremendous volley of musketry. More of the enemy fell at this fire than by any succeeding one. Our force suffered mostly from the effect of the batteries stationed on the hills in front of them. The projectile used by the enemy was grape and canister shot. The fight lasted from 3 to 5 o'clock. HOOKER succeeded in forcing the rebels from their position and bivouacked at night on the battle-ground. Our casualties amounted to fifty killed and about one hundred and fifty wounded. The rebels left their dead and over one hundred of their wounded on the field. On Thursday morning the bodies were buried by order of the Commanding-General.

Prisoners captured on this occasion agree in the statement that JACKSON had a force of 30,000 men. They also state that he came to Bristor on the road leading from Centreville to Manassas Gap, and followed the same road on his retreat. He commenced retiring from Manassas Junction Thursday morning, burning all the bridges that he crossed, including the one over Bull Run. KEARNEY and HOOKER closely pursued, and did not stop until the rebels had been driven to Haymarket, and night overshadowed the chase.

It was expected that the rebels would receive reinforcements from Richmond; but, in order to detain the reinforcements as long as possible, KING's Division was sent round to Thoroughfare Gap to oppose the entrance of the rebels. KING's Division took the road leading from Catlett's Station to Manassas. They arrived upon the ground early Thursday evening, and in the course of a couple of hours were engaged with the rebel LONGSTREET, who was endeavoring to force his division through the Gap. The rebels were held in check for some hours, which was a great advantage to POPE, as he had an opportunity to march his troops and properly dispose them.

The attempt of JACKSON to come in upon our rear has evidently been anticipated by POPE for some days before the event actually happened. On Tuesday, the 26th, orders were issued for the troops to proceed to Manassas Junction, and on that same day the line of the Rappahannock was abandoned, with the exception of that portion near Fredericksburgh. During Tuesday night and all day Wednesday the supply and baggage trains were moving towards Manassas Junction, from which place they were sent to Centreville and subsequently to Fairfax Court-house. They were at length concentrated in a valley just outside the limits of Centreville. Three locomotives and about one hundred and fifty cars loaded with the sick and wounded and medical supplies at Warrenton Junction, were waiting at that place for the burnt bridge to be reconstructed and the track relaid so that they might pass on to Alexandria. On Thursday, however, it was deemed advisable to tranfer the sick and wounded who could not walk to ambulances, by which means they were conveyed to Alexandria. The medical supplies were placed in wagons. It will be inferred from that movement that the event of the rebels occupying Warrenton Junction was not wholly unanticipated by POPE.

The battles of Friday and Saturday took place upon the old Bull Run battle-ground. On Friday the fight was on our right, which was held by SIGEL in the morning, and in the afternoon and evening by HEINTZELMAN. KING's Division had suffered considerably in the engagement the night previous, and was held in reserve, with the remainder of McDOWELL's Corps.

PORTER's Corps arrived at Warrenton Junction from the Rappahannock on Thursday, and were ordered to proceed to the battle-ground. They took a position on the road leading to Centreville. At the left of the road were stationed McDOWELL's and BANKS' Corps.

At daylight on Friday morning the fight was commenced by the rebels endeavoring to turn our right, or the troops under command of SIGEL. They brought to bear a heavy artillery fire, and received in return one equally as energetic from us. Three times during the morning they advanced in mass upon SIGEL, but were successfully resisted each time. The rebels had the choice of position, and had the advantage of us in that respect. They had woods for cover, and from the rising and falling of the ground, could keep up a rapid and decimating fire, without exposing any large bodies of their troops. SIGEL and his men fought nobly till about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when they were relieved by KEARNEY and HOOKER of HEINTZELMAN's Corps. The rebels, as is their usual practice, frequently relieved their troops, and had fresh men to meet those of HEINTZELMAN. In the afternoon the fight became desperate, the enemy seeming determined to force back our right. After his usual custom, KEARNEY was at the head of his column, cheering on his men, and throwing defiance at the rebels. HOOKER was equally conspicuous, and fought—as he always fights—with the coolness, judgment and daring of a brave man. The contest lasted till dark, the enemy having been driven a mile from his original position. The loss on both sides was heavy, but it is impossible to make an approximate estimate. SIGEL took 800 prisoners, and captured seven pieces of artillery.

The battle was renewed by us at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning. The disposition of our forces was about the same as on the previous day; HEINTZELMAN held the extreme right; PORTER and McDOWELL the centre, and BANKS the extreme left. SIGEL was held in reserve in the rear of PORTER's corps. The fight was sustained on our part by PORTER's force until afternoon when the enemy concentrated his entire force upon McDOWELL. The engagement was almost entirely with the artillery until 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Up to this time little damage had been sustained on either side. The rebels at length became desperate and charged with solid columns upon PORTER's men. They did not succeed in breaking the line, however, and were compelled to fall back to their original position. The result was in our favor, inasmuch as we drove the enemy, although we suffered severely in so doing. The rebel loss must have been frightful, as our artillerists fired at excellent range.

At 3 P. M. the enemy changed tactics, and moved the major part of his force toward McDOWELL, who was on the left of the centre. At this point we had stationed three batteries—LAPINE's Fifth Maine, of four pieces; THOMPSON's New-York, of six pieces, and HOWELL's Battery, of four pieces. For some reason, LAPINE's battery, which was in the extreme front, was unsupported by infantry. This was certainly a great oversight on the part of McDOWELL. Then again, the troops under McDOWELL were too much scattered to effectually resist an enemy's advance. It was particularly observed that an immense number of stragglers were loafing about the field. Stragglers are a nuisance to an army, and the discipline of troops can be ascertained by observing if many of them leave the ranks during a march.

The enemy charged at first upon LAPINE's Battery and succeeded in capturing it. They then advanced eight columns deep toward McDOWELL's force; but, strange to say, instead of offering any opposition, McDOWELL ordered his men to fall back, which they immediately commenced doing. All three of the batteries were then left unsupported, and, of course, to fall into the hands of the enemy. It is reported, however, that three pieces out of the sixteen were drawn from the field by the artillerists. Soon as McDOWELL's troops commenced retiring, the cowardly stragglers set up a shout and ran pell-mell to the rear. Teamsters and ambulance drivers were the next to follow, and it was feared that another Bull Run fight was about to be inaugurated. The breaking of the line in the centre of course compelled the right and left to fall back. If the movement had been conducted systematically all might have been well, but the fear of being the last man seemed to seize the troops, and they made a rush for Centreville. Before reaching Bull Run they were partially rallied, which had the effect to hold in check the advance of the enemy. Several attempts were made to arrest the flight of the men between Bull Run and Centreville, but they all failed. Men with loaded rifles and fixed bayonets behind a breastwork at Centreville were the only barrier sufficiently strong to keep back the troops.

Darkness soon come on, and it being ascertained that the enemy was not rushing upon them with the celerity of lightning, the men became calm and set about preparing something to eat.

FRANKLIN's entire corps had arrived two miles beyond Centreville when the stampede commenced. They drew up in line of battle at that point and remained there during the night.

The battle of Saturday was a loss to us on account of mismanagement somewhere. McDOWELL is blamed by both officers and men for not standing firm upon the approach of the enemy. His men assert that they will not fight under him again.

Our forces have now fallen back to Centreville. SUMNER's corps passed up from Alexandria to-day. The road from Alexandria is lined with reinforcements. It is doubtless the intention of the rebels to make the next a decisive battle. All their available force is at Manassas. Prisoners state that JACKSON in an address to his men, told them that he would take Washington within eight days or sacrifice his whole army.

The Union and the rebel armies are now face to face with each other. It remains to be seen which side shall conquer. Our casualties in the two days' fight will probably amount to about 5,000 killed and wounded.

WHIT.

THE RECENT BATTLES AS VIEWED FROM WASHINGTON—POSITION OF THE CONTENDING ARMIES, AND THEIR RELATIVE FORCE—WHAT WE MAY EXPECT.

WASHINGTON, Sunday Evening, Aug. 31, 1862.

That the greatest battle of the war has been raging for several days past in the vicinity of Manassas, is now known in Washington, although the information is not allowed to go over the wires. That this fight, up to the present time, has *not* resulted in a success to the National arms, is also now known. The same mail that carries this will convey to you an account of this fearful contest, by one of your special correspondents on the field, and hence I shall not attempt any account in detail; but I will give a few observations from this point of view, and the conclusions to which the intelligent public here has arrived in regard to the present "situation."

When JACKSON threw himself with a comparatively small force, in the rear of POPE, he executed one of those bold inspirations of genius whose very audacity almost insures success. POPE's retreat had been a feat of such astonishing rapidity that he may almost be excused for not conceiving it to be possible for JACKSON to thus overtake and flank him. At the same time, JACKSON's daring subjected him to a terrible risk, but promised brilliant rewards. The risk, thanks to his prompt reinforcement by LEE and LONGSTREET, he has survived, and the rewards he has realized in the capture of immense stores, giving the rebels a welcome supply of ordnance stores and ammunition, as well as of provisions, of which, in consequence of their rapid march, they were destitute.

Had our military leaders, however, possessed the boldness and promptitude of JACKSON, he would inevitably have fallen a sacrifice to his enterprise and courage. Probably he estimated all the chances, as in his raid in the Shenandoah Valley, and the fact shows that his estimate was correct.

Both armies have now been reinforced; JACKSON by a force estimated at from 40,000 to 60,000; POPE by divisions from the corps of MCCLELLAN and BURNSIDE. The enemy made an overpowering attack on McDOWELL's corps, when LONGSTREET came up and drove it back with great loss of men and ordnance. The fighting of our men was superb. Since that reinforcement we have been on the defensive, and are now back as far, at least, as Centreville—*perhaps further*. The retreat has been made with entire steadiness, and the men exhibit the utmost coolness and courage. But little fighting has been done to-day; the enemy, *who occupy* the old battle ground of Bull Run, apparently seeking some means of turning our flank. Our Generals are, of course, ignorant of what the morning will bring forth.

In case our troops prove too weak to hold the present line of defence, they will still be able to fall back in good order to the fortifications in front of Washington, *unless the enemy, by some daring flank movement, succeed in occupying them first.* In the former case, Washington is entirely safe till the new levies arrive—in the latter contingency, its fate would seem to be sealed.

I think confidence is lost in Gen. POPE. To-night an officer of some prominence, who was in the fight, announces, after visiting the War Office, that to-morrow morning will see a new Commander in the field. Whom it can be, I can only guess. MCCLELLAN has not been in the field at all, nor has BURNSIDE; but there is confidence in the latter, who is now said to be at Centreville, and *must* be the man, if a change is made.

Yesterday afternoon, the War Department invited everybody to go out to the battle-field and assist in tending and nursing the wounded. Washington responded almost *en masse*. From 3 to 7 o'clock the streets swarmed with people and conveyances, armed with blankets and baskets and rolls of lint. A thousand, I should say, went out, and this morning, notwithstanding the rain, a large number more. But at 10 o'clock this morning the order was countermanded and passes were refused, and it turns out that the whole affair was ill-advised, and that very few of those who went were allowed to go far enough to find the wounded they sought. Scarce a hack or omnibus was left in the city; this evening sees them returning. But the affair was not altogether bootless, and the result is very creditable to the loyalty and charity of the citizens of Washington.

The wounded are now arriving in, and are well cared for. Our loss is heavy—probably 15,000 to 20,000 already. We have also some prisoners—1,000 are already in.

On the whole, if our Generals show average *brains*, and the loyal citizens of the country *at once fill up the new regiments*, the war was never in better shape; for though this last kick of the enemy is severe, it is final, and a dying spasm. His present army, all of which is at Manassas, is the *last* he can raise.

J. M. W.

SECURE POSITION OF THE UNION ARMY

Judge WHITE, of the New-York Supreme Court, telegraphed the *Tribune* from Washington at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon as follows:

"I have just returned from our army close to the battle-field. Our men are in good spirits and as firm as veterans. They hold Centreville and its vicinity, with part of the old battle-field of Bull Run."

GEN. BANKS SAFE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 1.

Dispatches received from Fairfax Court-house, seven miles from Centreville, state that no firing has been heard up to 12 o'clock to-day.

Gen. BANKS' forces were heard from last night, and were in a favorable position for joining Gen. POPE's army.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, under date of the 31st. gives graphic descriptions of the battles at Bull Run, from which we select the following:

It will hardly be necessary for me to mention the fact that it was not until yesterday afternoon that the War Department determined to relieve the newspaper correspondents from the restraint placed upon them, in order to prevent them from furnishing any news direct from the army of Virginia. When it was announced that the "embargo" had been taken off, the news spread like lightning, and every one's countenance wore an expression of hope that some reliable information, concerning the details of the recent great battles south of us would be speedily forthcoming in bulletins, extras, and, at the latest, in the Sunday papers.

It is now certain that it was part of the plan of the rebel leaders, JACKSON and LEE, to reach Manassas Junction ahead of us, or drive us out of it and then make it a base of future operations and supply for their armies, as they advanced into Maryland. To this end, LEE ordered LONGSTREET and ANDERSON to move as one column, due north upon the Junction, uniting his forces there with those of JACKSON, advancing from the west. It would seem that the rebel army with which we had to contend in the recent battles, including the grand divisions of JACKSON, LONGSTREET, ANDERSON and HUGER's old command, could not have been less than eighty thousand men.

By some strategy, not yet manifest, the rebels succeeded, about ten days since, in turning our right flank at Warrenton, and marched upon Manassas almost unperceived. As soon as Gen. POPE became assured of this, he ordered HOOKER's Division to march upon Manassas Junction rapidly from Alexandria, with five days' cooked rations, in light marching order, but with a good supply of ammunition.

HOOKER sprang forward with his gallant fighting division, and, meeting the rebels under EWELL, at Kettle Run, several miles southeast of Manassas, gave him a sound thrashing, and drove him from Bristor Station and the railroad, over which our large army, near Warrenton, was being supplied with stores; and although the rebels had made a raid upon Catlett's Station, and destroyed a small portion of the bridge and track at Cedar Creek, this movement of HOOKER prevented LONGSTREET from getting in our rear with a large army, and entirely severing POPE's communication with Washington. Thus the army of Virginia was saved from annihilation or ignominious surrender, which must have followed a want of supplies, as there is no forage in that country.

It will be plainly seen from this that LONGSTREET was at least to hold in check what he supposed to be our entire army at Warrenton, while JACKSON moved through Centreville on to Leesburgh, *via* the turnpike road over Goose Creek, over the Potomac and into Maryland.

LONGSTREET apparently fell back when HEINTZELMAN came up with the balance of his corps to reinforce HOOKER, and upon his arrival at Gainesville opened communication with JACKSON, who is said to have been moving toward Gum Spring, twelve miles Northwest of Centreville, at the time, and informed Stonewall of the condition of affairs, which, being fully appreciated by the latter, he at once turned about and struck for the Warrenton turnpike, intending to join LONGSTREET at Gainesville.

In the meantime Gen. POPE moved his army up from Warrenton as rapidly as possible; McDOWELL, with his own and SIGEL's corps and RENO's Division, moving to the left, through Greenwich, towards Gainesville, which movement, Gen. POPE says, caused the rebels to retreat through Thoroughfare Gap and to return reinforced.

On Friday, after a tedious night advance, McDOWELL, SIGEL and RENO came upon JACKSON, six miles west of Centreville, as he was retreating to Gainesville, and a severe pitched battle took place, which lasted all day, and the field was stoutly contested. This was a drawn battle, but JACKSON's loss was very heavy, and observing the trap that had been set for him, he endeavored to retreat across Bull Run on Friday night, but from some cause he did not get his army entirely over.

Our forces moved after him that night, and by daybreak yesterday morning had driven the enemy over Catharpin Creek. Up to the date of Gen. POPE's dispatch, headed "Groverton, near Gainesville," we had captured all of JACKSON's baggage wagons and camp equipage, and a large number of prisoners.

The fields were said to have been full of rebels overcome with exhaustion, hunger and thirst, who readily gave themselves up. Some of these men state that they started out from Thoroughfare Gap in light marching order, with ten days' rations of very poor quality, and that this had been all consumed. If this be true future victories over him will be easy.

At any rate, I learn that during yesterday the battle continued all day, without any decisive results, the fighting being desultory, and both armies being almost utterly exhausted.

The enemy had now retreated for some distance, and was back of Gainesville. McDOWELL, SIGEL and RENO still held the enemy at bay, and waited anxiously for the arrival of Gen. PORTER's corps of fresh troops from Manassas, but from some unaccountable delay he did not arrive. The probability is that his men have been overtasked with long marches, and want of proper comforts, they having left their camp equipage and overcoats behind.

The city is full of rumors to-day about the battle going on to-day in the vicinity of Bull Run. The excitement runs high on the avenue in consequence of the circulation of these reports. I am happy to say that I have just seen an officer of high rank, this afternoon, who has given me some most important news.

Gen. POPE seems to have met with a temporary reverse to-day. He was successfully driving the enemy during yesterday, whom he supposed to be under command of Gen. JACKSON, but about 4 o'clock a tremendous cloud of dust was seen on the right, and Gen. POPE became convinced that heavy reinforcements for the enemy had succeeded in getting through Thoroughfare Gap, and were marching towards his right, with a view of turning it, and getting in his rear.

He accordingly determined to withdraw his jaded troops from the immediate field of action, which the enemy at once took possession of. It was mortifying for Gen. POPE to do this, but SUMNER and PORTER had not arrived to save the day. Centreville is a most important point, and Manassas Junction is equally so, and no one can fail to see that it is absolutely necessary for us to keep possession of them.

This morning (Sunday) the rebels renewed the battle at daybreak, and it has been raging furiously all day. An attempt was made to turn our right, but the brave SIGEL, with his trusty Germans, and the batteries he knows so well how to manœuvre, was at once ordered to the right, and the enemy was driven back with heavy loss. SIGEL headed a bayonet charge in person, it is said, and in this new position distinguished himself.

Then a bold stroke was made at our centre, which was handsomely repulsed by McDOWELL. After this a desperation was fearfully evident among the rebels, and there soon emerged from the dust a long, solid mass of men coming down upon our poor worn-out army at a bayonet charge on the double-quick. By the description of those who saw this line of bayonets, I am satisfied that in the distance it must have presented a spectacle at once awful, sublime, terrible and overwhelming.

On came the demons, as if emerging from the earth, in well-caparisoned myriads, reaching in solid column as far as the limit of human vision. But we were fully prepared to meet this onset properly, and our men stood, pale but full of courage, awaiting the result, fully determined to die nobly fighting for the Stars and Stripes, if die they must; and they saw no safety in retreat.

Perfectly astonished at the confidence and courage of our men, the rebels came up handsomely within range, and, taking our fire, a semi-orderly commotion was observed in their ranks. While this encouraged our men, Gen. POPE saw what was the intent of it all.

Almost as quick as thought, the bugles sounded the order to the rebel phalanxes, and instantly the huge mass of rebels was hurled against our left wing. The gallant divisions of RENO and SCHENCK—heroes and victors of other fields—stood their ground for a short space, but were soon overpowered and gave way. Setting up a yell of triumph, the rebels pushed over piles of their own dead men and the corpse of many a patriot, using the bayonet at close quarters with our troops.

The rebels were slow in re-forming. They had not driven us back with considerable loss, and they did not make another advance until half an hour after, about noon to-day.

Now everything looks like a great defeat to the arms of the Union, but God has not willed it so. We are never to be defeated at or near Bull Run again. Our reinforcements are in sight at last. SYKES, with his invincible regulars, is in sight.

It is the vanguard of FITZ-JOHN PORTER's corps. they are coming up from Manassas to give the rebels some of the "touches" they applied to them so artistically at Gaine's Mills. His fire is delivered in the enemy's flank, and the rebels stagger back.

The rebels seem three to our one, when cheering is heard in our rear, and the dust rises in clouds seemingly for miles in extent. Half an hour passes by and puts SUMNER, with his augmented and regenerated corps, in the advance. The troops that had fought so hard and so long fall back to Centreville for rest.

Many of them sank right down, and, cooled by the rain that was falling, were soon fast asleep, dreaming of home and all that is lovely and beautiful in life, while the roar of cannon was still ringing loudly in their ears, stupified with the sudden relapse from extraordinary excitement of the past week.

Shortly after noon to-day FRANKLIN's corps moved on from Centreville, and took an advanced position.

It is said that our captures of prisoners and stores, camp equipage, &c., are immense. The various trains returning from the battle-fields are loaded with tons of stores of every description taken in the recent battles.

The army corps of Gen. NATHANIEL P. BANKS is at Manassas Junction. He has rendered most important services, although not actively engaged with the enemy. It is understood that he was anxious to move into the valley and prevent any reinforcements from reaching JACKSON, but it was thought best to leave him to hold the Junction, and keep communication open between our army and Washington.

Persons who have arrived from the immediate vicinity of Manassas to-day report that our loss in killed and wounded is very heavy, and it is generally conceded that 8,000 is too low a figure. But all agree in saying that the enemy's loss far exceeds ours, owing to the superior arms of our soldiers and their determined valor and terrible enthusiasm.

Very triumphantly the rebel hordes advanced. It was evident, at first glance, that they had been heavily reinforced, and it was equally impressed upon our consciousness that we must meet the approaching contest with men wearied enough in body and not a little dampened by the thought that SUMNER and FRANKLIN had failed to come up. But the force under our control was disposed as well as circumstances would allow.

All the officers from the Major-General commanding to the humblest Lieutenant were indefatigable in their exertions to make energy and tact atone for the want of those happy coinciding circumstances which so often materially contribute to decide the issue of a battle. The men stood nobly up to their work.

The day was far advanced. Our men had fought with more than mortal heroism. Inspired valor flushed each eager countenance. We had suffered severely in killed and wounded; but few of our number had been taken prisoners—the fighting was too desperate, and the field too hotly-contested on both sides to prevent any yielding save in death. The bravery of the rebels must be admitted.

Whether they were intoxicated or not, as in the seven-days' battles, I cannot say, but I would not be greatly surprised if such should ultimately prove true. Many of them had thrown aside their coats and jackets, and entered the contest with an Irish dash and recklessness. Many of our men had had not a mouthful to eat since morning, but there was no indication at any point in our line either of wavering or weakness.

It was whispered along the ranks in the pauses of the conflict that FRANKLIN was coming to our aid from Alexandria, and the men were hopeful. Under such circumstances, the order "Fall back! fall back!" came like a thunderclap to every ear. Each countenance drooped. There was a slacking in our fire, the line wavered for an instant, and the massing of the troops commenced. Sad, indeed, was the massing of such mere fragments.

Regiments were reduced to corporals' guards, and indeed, it is no exaggeration to say that from some brigades it would have been difficult to form a couple of stout companies. But no matter now for regimental forms; the object is simply to get the men into compact form and retreat them safely. Retreat? Palsied be the tongue that dares to call the deliberate backward movement of those wearied men a retreat.

If it be retreat to imperil everything that is dear to man for the sake of the National honor—to toil in the excitement of a life-and-death struggle amid every discouragement and actual thwarting—if to hunger, and thirst, and bleed, and fight for two whole days, and then, in presence of overwhelming numbers, to fall back, slowly and orderly, upon reinforcements—if this is retreat, our army *did* retreat.

The intelligence of POPE's reverse, received early this morning, had a visible effect upon the President, and he continued uneasy until Gen. HALLECK informed him of the concentration of our forces beyond Centreville, and our success in *driving the enemy back this afternoon.*

Our Chief Magistrate has the most unbounded confidence in the ability of Gens. HALLECK and POPE, and it was said that he will take occasion to personally thank the Generals who have distinguished themselves in these battles.

This afternoon our whole army is massed ten miles south of Centreville, beyond Bull Run, and notwithstanding that the rebel army has received such great reinforcements, we are driving the enemy at every point, and victory, sooner or later, is considered certain. JACKSON will certainly be driven to the mountains.

He cannot pass through Thoroughfare Gap again, for HEINTZELMAN is guarding the road, and he cannot break through that brave corps, especially with our grand armies at his heels.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS.

The exciting intelligence given to the people yesterday, but added to the feverish state into which the meagre reports of the papers of the day before had plunged them.

Very many did not hesitate to disbelieve every line of the news; others saw in it but an evidence of darker matter kept away from them, and others again deemed it but an additional excitant to the performance of duty in aiding recruiting, and in hurrying on troops to the aid of our armies in Virginia.

Little business was attended to. Every man waited for additional word from the seat of war, and as extra after extra doled out its half column of news, they were bought up quickly, read hastily, and thrown aside for the next. Public opinion was in this, as on all other matters, divided.

The rumors concerning the action and possible displacement of Gen. MCCLELLAN, aroused his friends to vigorous argument in his behalf, they urging that more troops should be sent on, and that had he been let alone his plans would ere this have been crowned with success. Others thought that it was high time for his removal from all command, and that a rigid settlement be made with him. Indeed, if possible, the rumors concerning him caused a greater excitement than did the report of POPE's retreat to Centreville.

Discussion ran high, and the report that a newspaper, which had deemed it wise to give currency to the Anti-McClellan stories, had been suppressed by the Government, but added fuel to the already towering flame of excitement.

The later hours of the day brought no additional news, save that POPE was resting and receiving reinforcements. This was partially reassuring, and people generally concluded that as regiments of troops are hourly arriving at Washington, there will soon be such an army gathered there as will enable our Generals to fight with successful result.

On the whole the popular mind was unsettled—it could with difficulty understand the dispatches of McDOWELL, of POPE, and of the correspondents. They could not reconcile the terms "glorious news," and "retreat," "we have the advantage," and the appeals for succor.

But a universal belief in the desire of the Government to do what it could, was met by a general determination on the part of the people to re-strengthen the hands of the President to reinforce the armies, that again they may attempt, and this time with no uncertain result, the annihilation of the enemy.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 1.

The following is a list of some of the killed and wounded in the recent Bull Run battle:

Lieut. Thos. J. Little, 13th Massachusetts—wounded in the leg, cheek and arm.

Capt. Ward, 2th N. Y. M.—wounded severely.

Col. Roberts, 2d Maine—reported killed.

Col. O'Connor, 2d Wis.—reported killed.

Major May, 19th Indiana—reported killed.

Col. Rose—wounded severely.

Col. Coltes, 73d Pennsylvania—killed.

Col. Conwell, 82d Ohio—killed.

Lieut. Riff, Co. F, 61st Ohio—wounded in the thigh.

Col. Garvin, 7th Indiana—musket ball through the right breast.

Capt. Robinson, 7th Indiana—knocked down and bruised.

Sergt. Fred. Schneapper, Co. A, 58th N. Y.—hand.

J. F. Strong, Co. F, 56th Pennsylvania—arm.

Sergt. John Volkhardt, Co. A, 58th New-York—collar bone broken.

Adjt. M. M. Phillips, 10th Pennsylvania Reserves—right breast, seriously.

John Knapp, Co. A, 56th Penn.—face, slightly.

C. L. Stimson, Co. H, 30th New-York—leg.

Andrew Cassiday, Co. I, 14th N. Y.—left hand.

L. E. Rimons, Co. A, 30th N. Y.—hand, slightly.

E. Ranch, Co. F, 56th Penn.—hand, slightly.

Jacob Hartman, Co. F, 56th Pennsylvania—arm.

Col. Hayes, 63d Pennsylvania—feet.

Lieut. S. A. Craig, 105th Pennsylvania—arm.

The two latter officers have arrived in this city.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 31.

A special dispatch from Washington to FORNEY's *Press* says in addition to Gen. SCHENCK, Gens. HATCH, PATRICK, DURYEE and TOWER, are slightly wounded. Col. KELTZ, Seventy-third Pennsylvania; Lieut.-Col. MCLEAN, Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania; Col. O'CONNOR, Second Wisconsin; Col. CANTWELL, Eighty-second Ohio; Capt. FRANCIS SHELLINGAIR, Twelfth Pennsylvania Reserves, were all killed.

Gens. BUFORD, STAHL, HATCH and COULTER are all reported killed.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

The following wounded in the recent battles came in the ambulance train to-day from Centreville, and are at College Hospital, Fourteenth-street:

M. J. Hill, Co. G, 2d Regulars; W. Brown, Co. E, 2d Regulars; Chas. Newton, Co. C, 3d Regulars; Capt. Owen Leonard, Co. D, 6th Regulars; Edward Simpson, Co. I, 4th Regulars; Sergt. Chas. Pitgree, Co. E, 1st New-York Vol.; Peter Fraley, Co. C, 1st New-York; Lieut. W. Hoffman, Co. I, 5th New-York;

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

Details of the Expedition Up the Yazoo.

WHAT ILLINOIS HAS DONE.

Union Uprising in Missouri---The War Feeling in Ohio---Affairs in Kentucky.

THE MISSISSIPPI EXPEDITION.

The Capture of the Rebel Steamer Fair Play, and the Destruction of the Rebel Batteries on the Yazoo.

Correspondence of the Chicago Evening Journal.

UNITED STATES STEAM RAM FLEET,
ABOVE VICKSBURGH, Miss., Aug. 21, 1862.

The rams *Switzerland, Monarch, Sampson* and *Lioness*, of Col. ALFRED W. ELLET's Mississippi ram fleet, in connection with the gunboats *Benton, Mound City* and *Gen. Bragg*, under command of Capt. PHELPS, of the *Benton*, (who is in command of the gunboat flotilla during Com. DAVIS' illness,) together with the transports *A. McDowell* and *Rocket*, with the Fifty-eighth and Seventy-sixth Regiments Ohio Volunteers and a battalion of cavalry, under command of Col. WOOD, of the Seventy-sixth Ohio, left Helena, Arkansas, on Saturday morning, Aug. 16, for a cruise down the Mississippi. Nothing of interest took place until Sunday afternoon, when we picked up seven "contrabands" in a skiff, who reported that a rebel steamer had come up the river a short distance above them the day before. There being a plantation below, we landed to see if we could get any information from the planter. He denied having seen any boat, but the negroes confirmed the report of the boys we had picked up. He was the meanest Secesh I have yet seen. He said he had no corn nor any kind of vegetables, but we found any amount and sent the negroes down to the boats, loaded with corn and beans. We also captured two pigs to roast, besides chickens. He begged very hard for some coffee, a luxury he had not indulged in for a long time. We gave him a little, but not enough to treat him much.

We proceeded down the river, and early Monday morning we captured the rebel steamer and transport *Fair Play*, loaded with arms, ammunition and stores for Gen. HINDMAN's Division of the rebel army. She had 5,500 stands of arms, part Enfield rifles, a large amount of ammunition, etc. There was also a regiment of cavalry and infantry camped near the bank of the river, where there was a section of the Vicksburgh and Shreveport Railroad. On our approach the rebels fled in great haste. Our troops were landed as soon as possible, and sent in pursuit. They followed the rebels as far as Richmond, and captured fifty prisoners and several baggage-wagons, besides numerous muskets, etc. We burned the dépôt and many cars, and destroyed the railroad bridge. Our men were much fatigued, as they had started without breakfast, and it was near noon before they returned, and the weather was very warm.

There were six or eight ladies on the *Fair Play*, "dreaming the happy hours away," little dreaming, however, that the terrible Federals were so near them; but when they awoke, and found how near we were to them, they immediately left, up the bank, and took refuge in a cornfield. They left *en deshabille*, with portions of their clothing in their arms. The gentlemanly reporter of the NEW-YORK TIMES called my attention to a young lady, going up the bank, her fair form encircled in a long white dress; but I immediately left for the other end of the steamer, being a very bashful young man. He being a married man, it did not make so much difference. A trusty guard was sent out by the gallant Captain of the *Benton*, and, after hunting for some time, found six ladies, and assured them they were welcome to come aboard for their clothing, and they need have no fear. They came, and I saw several of them in a wagon, with their servants and baggage, going on a visit to some friends.

A great many trophies were picked up in the town. One of the gunboat men found a silver goblet with DAN SICKLES' name on it. It was captured by one of the rebels, and was brought out here, where a man paid $50 for it as a trophy taken from the Yankees. Capt. PHELPS is going to send it to Gen. SICKLES.

On Monday night we dropped down the river and anchored near the mouth of the Vicksburgh Cut-off, which was to cut off Vicksburgh, but did not. The river is now some ten feet below the bottom of the ditch, or canal, as it is called. We are about five miles above the city by water, and three by land. The rebels, when they found we were there, came up with a flag of truce on a steamer, and wanted to know if we had any prisoners to exchange, when, in reality, all they wanted was to see what our strength was—an old trick of theirs.

Tuesday noon the gunboats *Benton* and *Mound City*, with three of Col. ELLET's rams, and a detachment of the Fifty-eighth Illinois and Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteers, under command of Major DEXTER, of the Fifty-eighth, left the rest of the fleet for a trip up the Yazoo River, as far as possible, in hopes of capturing or destroying some transports which the rebels had up there and of which we heard they were making gunboats. We proceeded up as far as Hayne's Bluff, Mississippi, where we discovered the rebels at work erecting batteries on the bluff so as to command the river. The *Benton* opened on them, and was followed by the other boats, which made the rebels do some tall "skedaddling" through the fields and woods.

Our boat was the first to land, and I was one of the first off the boat. We captured two 42-pounders, one rifled; two 32-pounders, one 20-pound boat howitzer, a brass 12-pound Mexican gun—one that was captured by the United States in the Mexican war; a large amount of ammunition of all kinds, and about twenty muskets and necessary equipments. I went into some buildings which they had been using, and captured a revolver (from its appearance I think it must be the first one ever made,) some Confederate money, and several other *valuable* articles. We were compelled to blow up the four large guns and destroy most of the ammunition, for want of transportation. While we were loading the guns to burst them, some negroes came up with a pair of huge wheels, (such as are used in hauling heavy timber,) with five yoke of cattle attached, to haul the guns from the river, where they had been landed from the *Fair Play* the week before, to the fortification on the bluff. They took us at first for secesh, as they said they expected a great many there to help place the guns in position. They were much surprised, and wanted to go with us. We took them on board, let the cattle loose, and destroyed the wagon.

We laid there all night, and on Tuesday morning again moved up the Yazoo River. We got as far as the mouth of the Big Sunflower, and the gunboats could get no further. Col. ELLET sent the rams *Lioness* and *Sampson* up the Sunflower, with orders to go as far as possible, in hopes that they might capture some of the boats. They could only get up about twenty miles. They went within five miles of where the boats were, but could not proceed further, on account of the low water; and we returned down to the fleet in the Mississippi.

We stopped at several plantations on the way up, to get what information we could, and bought vegetables and fruit. It was amusing to see how free we all were with our Confederate money. We had plenty of it, and they would not take green-backs. We bought a lot of wood for the boats, and paid for it in Confederate money, as the owner would not take United States Treasury notes. He said he could not use them.

This expedition has been very successful, and has done more good in the one week we have been gone than the whole fleet did in the weeks they laid around Vicksburgh. The captures we have made would have been of great benefit to the enemy at this time. The arms were intended for conscripts in Gen. HINDMAN's Division, and have been brought from Richmond, Va., with a great deal of trouble. So we were informed by Gen. HINDMAN's A. A. G., whom we have as prisoner. He says the conscripts are of no good, and that very few will fight. I have not learned the money value of our captures.

WHAT ILLINOIS HAS DONE.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 20, 1862.

To Gen. C. P. Buckingham, Washington:

It is impossible, to-day, to give the details required in your dispatch of yesterday. I believe there are 48,000 enrolled men in this State to-day, and by the 22d there will be 50,000.

About thirty of these regiments are full, and others nearly so. For want of a sufficient detail of mustering officers, but four regiments are yet mustered in. None have gone to the field, but six are under marching orders. By the 1st of September I think I can have organized fifty regiments, without new enlistments after the 22d inst.

I send my Adjutant-General's report this day by mail. Our State is much neglected by the failure of the Government to supply our troops with arms, tents, and camp utensils.

Thousands are sleeping on the naked earth, without any covering.

(Signed) RICHARD YATES, Governor.

To His Excellency Gov. Yates:

The prompt and patriotic response of your State to the calls of the President have far exceeded the calculations of this Department. Arms will be forwarded as soon as possible—ordinary tents are out of the question. There is no cotton to make them. The Quartermaster, on your requisition, will provide board barracks, or any other shelter that the soldiers can supply. The men should, if possible, bring their own blankets, as it will save the necessity of their purchasing them from the Government, and their clothing allowance in money will receive the benefit.

Every possible exertion is being made to manufacture all other camp equipage, and it will be furnished as rapidly as possible.

(Signed) C. P. BUCKINGHAM, A. A. G.

AN ORDER FROM GOV. YATES.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS—STATE OF ILLINOIS,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 23, 1862.

GENERAL MILITIA ORDER, No. 1.—The Commander-in-Chief has the pleasure, and takes great pride in announcing that returns to the Adjutant General's office clearly show that the patriotic and loyal people of the State have responded to his call for more volunteers with a promptness worthy of commendation and a willingness beyond all praise.

On the sixteenth of July last, under authority of the Secretary of War, nine regiments of infantry were called for. The organization of these regiments was immediately commenced. On the eighth instant the Secretary of War announced the total under both calls of the President, after crediting the State with what she had theretofore furnished in excess of her proportion to be 35,320.

As soon as the people of the State knew what their quota was, they requested the privilege of filling it by three years volunteers, and on the 9th instant the request was granted, and they were required to fill it by the 15th instant, to avoid the draft, and the returns clearly show that on the 10th instant 30,000 were enrolled.

On the 14th instant, the Secretary of War announced that, in addition to the 35,320, an additional force of 34,719 would be required to fill our old regiments.

An extension of seven days having been granted without solicitation on the part of the State, upward of fifteen thousand more have been added, making, on the 22d instant, a grand total of at least 50,000 men, who have volunteered in the defence of their country in this State in thirty-eight days.

Notwithstanding all this, however, our old regiments must be filled up, and unless they shall be filled by volunteer enlistment by the first of next month, the State may be liable to a draft to make up any deficiency.

To provide against any such contingency, therefore it is

Ordered, That the entire militia force of the State be immediately enrolled.

As several of the counties have failed to return an enrollment as provided by law, and as the enrollment of several others is imperfect, an enrolling officer will be immediately appointed for each county, whose duty it will be to prepare, with the least possible delay, a correct list of all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five within their respective counties.

Also one Commissioner in each county, whose duty will be to superintend the drafting and hear and determine the excuses of persons claiming to be exempt from military duty. Also one Surgeon in each county, whose duty it will be to certify to said Commissioner such permanent disability as render persons claiming to be exempt unfit for duty.

Instructions and blanks will be forwarded to these officers, and a prompt and vigorous discharge of their respective duties is confidently expected.

RICHARD YATES, Commander-in-Chief.
ALLEN C. FULLER, Adjutant General.

POPULAR UPRISING IN MISSOURI.

THE UNION POPULATION FAIRLY AFLOAT—REASONS FOR TARDINESS—GOV. GAMBLE, ETC.

[*Extract from a Private Letter.*]

MISSOURI, Sunday, Aug. 24, 1862.

I have been unusually busy, assisting to organize our Union forces in this county, and I am happy to say that they have come up to the work much better than I expected. We have a full regiment in the county, and the officers will be appointed soon. The men are now drilling all the time they are not hunting bushwhackers, but half of each company are scouting day and night. The main bodies of the guerrillas are north and west of us. You hear through the papers of the principal skirmishes taking place daily, but there are hundreds of cases of individual assassination that never will be known outside their immediate neighborhood. I can count six cases in this county during the last week, and this is considered one of the most civil counties in the State.

Although it may seem strange to you, I can say that the Union men feel in better heart to-day than they have done since the war commenced, because we can see some symptoms that the Government begins to appreciate the strength of the rebels, and are showing signs of more vigor; besides, there are indications that we will be allowed to "fight the devil with his own fire." Every Union man in the State between 18 and 45 years is now organized, and as soon as we get arms and ammunition, ready to strike with a vim that will make rebels tremble. All we ask is to be allowed to go in on our own hook, and fight them as they fight us, but I fear we shall be cramped by red tape. Our Governor is an old granny, with no force in his character; a very good president of an old ladies' knitting society, but out of place in these times; but we shall get many officers in the new organization of the right stripe, and if red tape interferes too much, it will be cut with the sword, for we have borne with the thieving, assassinating, bloodthirsty devils, until patience has ceased to be a virtue.

Do not be the least uneasy about me. I sleep as quietly and as soundly as you in your peaceful valley. I am in not half the danger I was a year ago. If a pint of Union blood is shed here now, a gallon of the rebels pays the forfeit; but if the Government had not taken the stand it has, there would not have been a Union man in the State next Christmas. We were tired of being slaughtered with our hands tied, but we now go in with a cheer.

SENATOR WADE ON THE WAR.

From the Toledo Ohio Commercial.

The following letter from, Mr. WADE, was written in response to an invitation to address the Union Congressional Convention of the 23d instant:

ASHTABULA, Friday, Aug. 8, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter inviting me to address a Convention at your place, on the 23d inst., is received, and, were I in a condition to comply with your request, nothing would give me a greater pleasure than to do so. Some time before I left Congress, my health had been impaired, so that it was with great difficulty I could be in my place in the Senate. Since my return it has failed rather than improved, until I have been obliged to keep my bed most of the time, with a slow, nervous fever, which has reduced me so much that I cannot hope to speak at your Convention. The gigantic and sublime efforts which the people made to defend their institutions and to trample this accursed rebellion under foot, have been paralyzed, and in a great measure rendered abortive, by the over-cautious timid, and vacillating course of the Administration up to this time. This policy is the fruit of that cursed slave idolatry that has brought this nation to the verge of ruin; it is this that, whenever our armies have reached the dominions of those aristocrats who have brought this trouble upon us, instead of reducing them to ruin and desolation, has induced our officers in every instance to weaken our own force and degrade the proud Northern soldier who went there to fight and conquer rebellion, to become the guardian of the hen-roost, the pig-sty, or the apple-orchard of this lordling, who, with all his available force, was absent in the rebel army, meditating the murder of our troops. It is this that has compelled our soldiers, under the scorching, burning sun of the South, to die in the malarious trenches, of excessive toil, rather than use the sturdy negroes who are inured to the climate, and anxiously sought to do this same work and relieve our men from its hardships and its perils. It is this that has degraded our brave men (instead of acting the soldier) to become the hound for catching slaves for Southern rebels, and returning them to masters who are even in arms against us. In short, it is this that divested all efforts to conquer, on our side, of the dignity of war, and has compelled us to stand before the civilized world apparently without a policy and without a motive. But all this is now changed. The representatives of the people, no longer forgetting their dignity, sue at the foot of the throne for a more energetic policy. It does not belong to the President to devise a policy for the country; his duties are well performed when he has caused the laws to be faithfully executed. No matter whether he thinks it politic or impolitic, he has but one simply duty to perform toward it—that is, to see that it is faithfully executed. Therefore, it devolves upon Congress (under our Constitution, the great representative of the power and dignity of the people) to devise a policy. They who have the power to declare war, to provide armies and navies, and to disband them at pleasure, have also the power, when war is declared, to determine on what principles it shall be conducted. And well, and faithfully, have the last Congress performed their duty in this respect. Let, therefore, the young man, who is anxious to assist the Government in its hour of peril, go boldly forth to the field; no danger that he will have his life worked out in malarious swamps while acclimated negroes are on hand ready to perform that labor. Such help will no longer be refused lest such employment of it should be distasteful to the Southern aristocracy. He need no longer fear that his noble calling as a soldier will be degraded to the catcher of negroes for Southern nabobs, that they may with greater security devote themselves to fighting us in the field. The property of these aristocrats now stands condemned and forfeited in the United States.

These things, now, are put under the stern guardianship of legislation, and they are fixed laws of the land, no longer subject to be modified by Generals or President. Also, the same class of men are by the same high power decreed to be free. Therefore, at length we have a policy that there is no power short of that of Congress can set aside. I have no doubt it will be the pleasure of the President, as it will be his stern duty, to see that these laws are executed to the letter. But whether it is his pleasure or not, there is no dispensing power under our institutions, and every magistrate who is charged with the execution of the law, must answer at his peril.

War, then, is now to commence in earnest, and it will be found that the rebellion will go down before the stern power of the General Government, now having a policy and bent upon the destruction of its adversary, like infancy in the hands of a giant. One thing more we may be compelled to before the controversy shall finally end—the announcement of one great truth whose moral power would be greater than that of 300,000 men, and I hope it may be borne upon the bayonets of our soldiers as they march, and constitute their battle-cry as they encounter the foe, that is, "*Liberty* and *Protection*" to all men who sustain the institutions of WASHINGTON and the fathers of the Constitution, and *Death* and *Destruction* to all who seek their overthrow. Therefore, with one accord, let us "proclaim liberty throughout the land, to all the loyal inhabitants thereof," and thus, having placed the Almighty unmistakably upon our side, let us go forth to execute severe and speedy judgment on all those miscreants who would destroy the only free and equitable Government on the face of the earth, that they may erect a frightful despotism upon its ruins, and then let us have a sharp eye for the sympathising despots abroad, who have shown that our safety can consist only in their ruin. The Government will surely triumph over all its foes, and, divested of that weight of iniquity which has been our humiliation at home, and scandal abroad, will rise from their troubles, like the fabled Phœnix, a thousand times more powerful and glorious than before. Whatever young man shall fail to participate actively in this controversy will have cause to regret it to the last day of his life, as such opportunities only come with centuries. Very truly yours,

B. F. WADE.

Horrible Murder.

A WIFE'S THROAT CUT BY HER HUSBAND.

From the Burlington Times, Aug. 29.

A horrible murder occurred in this village on Wednesday night in a house situated in Skinner's Lane, and occupied by one WILLIAM BARNET and his wife. It seems that about one o'clock, Thursday morning, Barnet aroused a neighbor, a Mrs. ENGLISH, with the intelligence that his wife had committed suicide by cutting her throat. On returning with him to his house, she found his wife lying on her bed in a small bedroom, in the second story of the building, weltering in her blood, her throat cut from ear to ear, and a large butcher knife in her right hand with the point outward. The pillow and bed clothing were completely soaked with blood, and the wall spattered with gore, and also marked in one place by the print of bloody fingers. Her throat had several fearful gashes, apparently inflicted with a somewhat dull knife. At the time Mrs. ENGLISH arrived the murdered woman was quite cold, and had evidently been dead some time.

BARNET is an Englishman, about 57 years of age, has been here about 19 years, and has earned his living by doctoring horses and working at odd jobs of any kind. His wife, ANN BARNET, was an Irishwoman, and about 35 years of age. Both were known to be intemperate, and to have frequent quarrels. The evidence presented would seem to leave little room for doubt that the act was deliberate murder.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Three More Regiments En Route for the Capital.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND N. Y. V.

The One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment, Col. SILAS TITUS, which has been encamped for the past few weeks at Camp Andrew, near Syracuse, passed through this City yesterday, *en route* for the Capital. The men arrived in this City *via* the Hudson River Railroad, and were at once marched to the Park Barracks, where they were supplied with rations. The majority of the officers have already seen service in the field, Col. TITUS being aid to Gen. PECK at the battle of Fair Oaks. Annexed is a roster of the officers:

Colonel, SILAS TITUS; Lieutenant-Colonel, A. W. Dwight; Major, J. B. Davis; Adjutant, Andrew J. Smith; Surgeon, Nathan R. Teft; Assistant Surgeons, E. E. Knapp and Jo. Slocumb; Chaplain, Rev. L. M. Nickerson, (Methodist;) Quartermaster, Frank Lester; Assistant Quartermaster, Theodore Poole; Co. A, Capt. J. M. Brown; Co. B, Capt. W. R. Chamberlain; Co. C, Capt. Alfred Nimms; Co. D, Capt. C. Crysiey; Co. E, Capt. H. Walpole; Co. F, Capt. L. Moss; Co. G., Capt. H. H. Juison; Co. H, Capt. J. M. Geer; Co. I, Capt. J. M. Dwight; Co. K, Capt. N. B. Kentz.

Departure of the One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, N. Y. V.

This regiment, principally raised in Herkimer and Otsego Counties, under command of Col. RICHARD FRANCHOT, the arrival of which was mentioned in yesterday's TIMES, left on Sunday afternoon for the seat of war. It contains the maximum number of men, and has attached to it a fine band. It is stated that nearly all of the officers are men of experience, having been connected with other military organizations. The following is a list of the officers:

Colonel, RICHARD FRANCHOT; Lieutenant-Colonel, Charles H. Clark; Major, Egbert Olcott; Adjutant, Alonzo Ferguson; Surgeon, W. Bassett; First Assistant Surgeon, S. B. Valentine; Second Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Holt; Quartermaster, Albert Story; Chaplain, J. R. Sage. Co. A—Captain, H. M. Galpin; First Lieutenant, J. Burrel; Second Lieutenant, G. W. Davis. Co. B—Captain, J. Holcomb; First Lieutenant, H. C. Keith; Second Lieutenant, G. W. May. Co. C—Captain, C. A. Moon; First Lieutenant, T. S. Arnold; Second Lieutenant, A. Cameron. Co. D—Captain, J. D. Fish; First Lieutenant, D. M. Kenyon; Second Lieutenant, C. H. Sterling. Co. E—Captain, D. Campbell; First Lieutenant, F. Sternberg; Second Lieutenant, H. Van Horn. Co. F—Captain, N. O. Wendell; First Lieutenant, B. F. Park; Second Lieutenant, F. G. Bolles. Co. G—Captain, E. Clark; First Lieutenant, J. D. Clyde; Second Lieutenant, C. T. Ferguson. Co. H—Captain, J. Ramsay; First Lieutenant, U. F. Doubleday; Second Lieutenant, M. R. Casler. Co. I—Captain, J. S. Kidder; First Lieutenant, J. D. P. Douw; Second Lieutenant, D. Bates. Co. K—Captain, L. M. Olin; First Lieutenant, A. E. Mather; Second Lieutenant, F. Gorton.

Departure of the One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth New-York Volunteers.

Col. S. S. WILLARD's regiment, the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New-York Volunteers, that arrived in this City on Sunday morning, and left during the afternoon for Washington, numbers within a very few men of the maximum standard, viz: 1,040. The men are fine, hardy-looking young fellows, and appear as though they would do good service in the field. Subjoined is a list of the officers:

Colonel, S. L. WILLARD, late Major in the Nineteenth Infantry, regular army; Lieut.-Col. Levi Crandell, late Colonel Twenty-fourth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.; Major, James C. Bush; Adjutant, Elias P. Sheldon; Quartermaster, L. Chandler Bull; Surgeon, H. S. Cooper; Assistant Surgeons, A. J. Benedict and W. Aiken; Chaplain, Rev. Joseph Barlow. Co. A—Captain, D. E. Connell; First Lieutenant, E. A. Hartshorn; Second Lieutenant, W. V. Hakes. Co. B—Captain, A. B. Myer; First Lieutenant, C. H. Taylor; Second Lieutenant, John Quay. Co. C—Captain, F. S. Esmond; First Lieutenant, W. H. Plumb; Second Lieutenant, David Gemerkey. Co. D—Captain, S. C. Armstrong; First Lieutenant, T. F. Sheldon; Second Lieutenant, P. Curden. Co. E—Captain, W. Dumond; First Lieutenant, Calvin Bush; Second Lieutenant, Egbert Jose. Co. F—Captain, Nelson Penfield; First Lieutenant, T. Chamberlain; Second Lieutenant, H. D. Taylor. Co. G—Captain, George E. Lemon; First Lieutenant, W. K. Newcomb; Second Lieutenant, L. H. Stevens. Co. H—Captain, E. Wood; First Lieutenant, Joseph Hyde; Second Lieutenant, David Hagadorn. Co I—Captain, E. P. Jones; First Lieutenant, A. Buchanan; Second Lieutenant, E. Fink. Co. K—Captain, J. V. N. Vandenburg; First Lieutenant, Chas. A. Picket; Second Lieutenant, McGregor Steele.

Return of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

The Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. S. M., arrived in this City yesterday morning, the term of three months' service having expired. On landing in this City, the regiment was met by exempt members and friends of the corps. At once the men were marched to the armory, and dismissed. Col. MARTIN has issued the following order relative to the dismissal of the men from the United States service.

HEADQUARTERS, 71ST REGT., N. Y. S. M.,
CENTRE MARKET, NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS: The several companies composing this regiment will assemble in Broome-street, armed and equipped, without knapsack, haversack or canteen, on Tuesday, the 2d instant, at 8 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of mustering out of the United States service. The line will be formed at 8:30 o'clock A. M., the right resting on Broadway. The Field and Staff will report to the Colonel fifteen minutes before the hour of formation, and the Non-commissioned Staff and Band will report to the Adjutant at the same time. By order of

HENRY P. MARTIN, Colonel.
FRED. ZISSELL, Acting Adjutant.

Twenty-second New-York State Militia En Route for Home.

This gallant regiment, which, for the past three months, has been stationed at Harper's Ferry, left for home (this City) on Sunday night last, reaching Baltimore yesterday morning, and will arrive here this A. M., at about 10 o'clock. The time of service of the regiment expired on the 28th of August last, but being unwilling to come home while there seemed to be need of their services, they offered to remain until discharged by the Government, which discharge it seems they have received. Of the three months' regiments, this is the last to return home.

The Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M., to be Mustered Out of the Service.

Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS has issued orders for the assembling of the Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M., at the armory over Tompkins' Market, at 11 o'clock this morning, in order that the members may receive their pay, and be mustered out of the service of the United States.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES—THE TIME EXTENDED.

Saturday was not, as announced, the last day for the payment of bounties. It was intended to be so; but the quota of the State has been so nearly filled by voluntary enlistments, and it was so evident the complication of the enrollment would postpone the operation of the draft for two or three weeks longer, that it was thought advisable by the authorities, both at Albany and Washington, to continue every possible inducement that would be likely to make enough men enlist to complete the new regiments and restore those now in the field to their original strength in a manner that promised the least delay. As it is, men are volunteering, and regiments are being completed faster than they can be armed and equipped. Enlistments have attained so settled and apparently certain a daily average as to make the reinforcement of the army from that source a matter of simple calculation. It was seen that if enlistments went on as prosperously as they had been doing for the past month, the different military departments would have as much as they could attend to putting them into the field, without having their hands still further burdened with the sudden exigencies of an immense conscription. It in fact became an economical question whether it would not cost less money to continue the payment of bounties in a gradual and steady stream that could be easily disbursed and managed, than to accept the pecuniary responsibilities of providing for the wants of the new levies in one overwhelming lump. In the former case the present system and appliances of the department would answer all requisite purposes; in the latter, disorder and confusion might ensue, accompanied by consequent waste. Had it, however, been in the power of the authorities to raise the quota required of them by draft immediately, arrangements would most likely have been made for trying the experiment, even though it might nave been impossible to use the men thus raised at once. There have been good reasons advanced for taking such a course. But the Empire State may congratulate itself that the opportunity still remains for her to prove that she has enough patriotism to contribute her share of soldiers to the cause freely and willingly—such of her sons as cannot shoulder a musket themselves, contributing of their substance to influence those in doing so who are able. The Governor's proclamation on the subject caused a marked improvement in the influx of recruits, during the latter part of yesterday, and will be sure to bring in as many to-day as the enrolling officers have been lately in the habit of passing. Col. BLISS is still the dispenser of these State premiums, and he is doing his best to pay them out as rapidly as they are called for. The United States bounties, which are also continued, Capt. CARR resumed the disbursement of—pursuant to orders from the War Department to Col. REEVES—yesterday morning. Recruits for regiments in the field will, therefore, yet obtain their $92, and recruits for the new regiments $63—the same sums they were entitled to before.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE—PROGRESS OF RECRUITING.

There was, perhaps, a slight falling off in the number of recruits that presented themselves at the United States mustering office in White-street yesterday morning. The Adjutants and medical men who inspect and enroll men at the various regimental camps also had less to do than usual. The stoppage of the bounty had produced a great deal of uncertainty, and people thought it better to wait and see whether the bounties would be renewed, or whether they might not as well wait for the chances of the draft; for even the most patriotic, unless they are above pecuniary considerations, cannot afford to treat the benefits to be obtained from $63 or $92 with contempt. When the Governor's proclamation came to be known, however, the work of enlistment soon became brisk again, and the Doctors and Adjutants in camp, and Dr. MOTT, Capt. LARNED and Lieut. KENASTON, in White-street, soon had as much business as they could attend to.

DURYEE'S AND HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.

Detachments for both of these famous regiments were sent off yesterday to share the laurels of their comrades now engaged upon the battle-field. These two organizations have been reinforced by large accessions of the most respectable class of volunteers, mostly young, single men. The headquarters of DURYEE's Zouaves are at Stuyvesant Institute, those of HAWKINS' Zouaves at the Mercer House, corner of Mercer and Broome.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The State Quartermaster's Department is an uncommonly lively place nowadays. Gen. ANTHON and his aids are about the hardest worked men in the service of the country just at present. They are now trying to supply, as fast as requisitions are rushed in upon them, arms, equipments and all kinds of supplies for 20,000 men. Of course they cannot please nor give satisfaction to everybody, but it is certain they do their best, and they somehow manage to attend to all the calls upon them without losing their tempers.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

There was a meeting of the Sanitary Commission yesterday afternoon, over which Rev. Dr. BELLOWS presided. Dr. AGNEW stated that a member of the Medical Board in Washington, belonging to the Commission, had proceeded to the battle-field in Virginia to make arrangements for the care of the sick and wounded. Within a fortnight nearly 200 nurses had been forwarded to Washington by the Commission.

LINT AND BANDAGES.

All supplies of lint and bandages intended for the use of the army should be sent to Dr. SATTERLEE, Medical Purveyor, United States army, No. 110 Grand-street.

RECRUITING FOR GEN. SIGEL.

The enthusiasm of our German population for Gen. FRANZ SIGEL is just now at fever-heat, and will result in large accessions to the ranks of any regiments that are known to be intended for his *corps d'armée*. The brilliant conduct of their favorite commander on the battle-fields of the past few days, has made him a greater idol than ever, and there is no doubt that if he could only be present amongst them for a day or two, he could raise enough men to form two or three new divisions. An organized movement has been made amongst our German fellow-citizens to help complete the new regiments forming for him, and to recruit the old regiments now with him in face of the enemy. The wealthy of them are contributing money to provide an additional bounty of $25 for all who enlist under his victorious banners, and those who are less favored with the world's goods are enrolling their names with alacrity. The headquarters of the Sigel movement are at No. 98 Bowery.

THE NATIONAL WAR COMMITTEE.

The National War Committee, appointed at the mass meeting held in the Park on the 27th of last month, held a meeting in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday. Members of the Press were not admitted. They have also issued a circular, which may be found in another column, requesting the coöperation of the citizens in promoting a vigorous prosecution of the war, and asking for contributions to the recruiting funds. At present, special efforts are being made for Gen. CORCORAN's Brigade, payments having already been made for this corps. Whenever subscriptions are sent in as they can be to the Treasurer, Mr. CHAS. GOULD, No. 2 Hanover-street, or to any of the Committee, the donors can, if they prefer it, designate the particular apropriation to be made of the contribution.

FLAG PRESENTATION TO THE MONITORS.

Mrs. CHAS. L. STICKNEY is to present a beautiful stand of colors to Col. GURNEY's regiment of Monitors, in front of her residence, No. 130 East Twelfth-street, to-day. The regiment will land at the Battery at 8½ o'clock this morning, and will march through Broadway, Eighth-street, and Second-avenue to Twelfth-street. The presentation will be made on behalf of the donor, by Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, United States District-Attorney, and will be received, on behalf of the regiment, by Col. GURNEY. As the Monitors now number over 900 fine young men, who, in character and appearance are not surpassed by any regiment ever raised, a fine display may be expected, and we trust our citizens will give them such a reception as they deserve.

LINT—FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If your readers will furnish materials for making lint, we can put a hundred hands at work scraping and pulling. Old linen table-cloths, napkins and shirts will answer admirably. Any linen sent to the Five Points' House of Industry shall be immediately transformed into lint and forwarded to Washington.

B. B. BARLOW, Superintendent,
No. 155 Worth-street.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. CORCORAN.

Business at the General's Headquarters—Recruiting Commenced in Earnest.

The whole of yesterday, Gen. CORCORAN and his Aids were busily engaged in organizing the brigade now being raised by him. From early in the morning till quite late in the evening, dispatches were being received at the General's headquarters, Astor House, from various parts of the State, tendering companies and regiments for the Corcoran Brigade. For Col. MCDERMOTT's Regiment, alone, over two hundred men were enlisted yesterday, and from appearances, no doubt, the rush will continue. The war Committee, of Albany, sent in a communication offering to organize a regiment for the "Corcoran Legion," and was accepted by the General. Reports were also received from Col. MCMAHON, who is now raising a regiment in Buffalo, to be called the "Corcoran Guard," to the effect that his regiment is now nearly full. An invitation from the War Committee, Mayor and Common Council of Troy, asking the General to visit that city, and accept its hospitalities, was declined, on account of the numerous engagements of Gen. CORCORAN. The sum of $500 from Mr. A. M. HOYT, White-street, and $50 from an Irishman of the Seventeenth Ward, was handed in to aid enlistments for the brigade. The Sixty-ninth has now commenced recruiting in earnest, the headquarters being at the armory over Essex Market. A large number of men were enrolled yesterday, and, now that the State and United States bounties will continue to be paid, the increase of enlistments will no doubt be most marked, as the men will be enabled to leave their wives and families comfortably, if not amply, provided for. Authority has been received by the officers of the Sixty-ninth, permitting them to raise 1,800 men for this regiment, which authority has given great satisfaction to our Irish citizens. To-day it is expected that an island in the East River will be selected for a camping ground, so that recruits may be sent there as soon as recruited.

On Thursday, on invitation of Mr. FLORENCE, Gen. CORCORAN will visit Wallack's Theatre, on which occasion a new National anthem will be sung by Mrs. FLORENCE, aided by the entire company.

Custom-House Matters.

THE FIRST MONTH OF THE NEW TARIFF—THE EFFECT ON THE IMPORTATIONS AND RECEIPTS—RECEIPTS OF THE WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT—ENCOURAGING PROSPECTS OF THE REVENUE—THE REMOVAL OF THE CUSTOM-HOUSE—NOTHING ADDITIONAL DONE.

The first month of the operation of the new tariff has passed, and some idea may be formed from the business transacted and the amounts received of what its ultimate effect will be. The last month of the operation of a tariff which is to be superseded by a higher one, is usually a very busy one, and people in the importing business make every effort to obtain their shipments before the new laws take effect. The month of July, the last of the operation of the old tariff acts was no exception to the rule, but was by far the most busy one for a long time. The large importations of that month would naturally lead us to expect that those of the month just passed would be quite small, the market being already tolerably well supplied, and the high rates of duty having a tendency to prevent importations. Contrary to such expectations, however, the importations have been above the usual average, and the receipts for duty more than ordinarily large. The high rates of duty required by the new tariff have not as yet had the effect of reducing importations below their ordinary limit.

The receipts for duties at our Custom-house during the month of August amounted to nearly $5,000,000, the statement of the Sub-Treasurer, showing that the receipts in the customs account were $4,868,940. Though this sum is inferior to that received in the month of July, it is much larger than usual at this season. Last year the monthly statement of the Sub-Treasurer showed on this account receipts to the amount of only $178,481 34, but in this are not included the interest-bearing Treasury Notes, of which many were paid for duty at that time. The business of the Warehouse Department was not nearly as heavy as during the month preceding, the goods entered previous to Aug. 1—the date when the new Tariff took effect—having been mostly withdrawn. In consequence the receipts from bonded goods were greatly inferior to those of July, having been, in August, but about $1,100,000, and in July, $2,480,000. The receipts of this department for the months of July and August for the past three years, compare as follows:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
July	$830,699 96	$1,303,355 48	$2,480,492 28
August	742,852 09	634,167 23	1,090,849 26
Total, 2 weeks	$1,573,552 05	$1,937,522 71	$3,571,341 54

It will be seen, therefore, that the receipts for the period in the present year have been more than equal to those of the same time in 1860 and 1861 combined. The same excess has been shown in the receipts of other departments. Our financial prospects, as far as the Custom revenue is concerned, are therefore very promising indeed. If the receipts throughout the year should equal the average of the past two months the revenue at this port alone would be over $70,000,000.

The removal of the business of the Custom-house from the old building to that formerly used as the Merchants' Exchange, was commenced some time since. Since we announced the fact no other departments have been tranferred, the Warehouse Department of the Collector's office being the only one transacting business at the new quarters. It was supposed by many that the whole force of clerks would be transferred to the Exchange before this, and that the inconvenience of having the departments separated would be obviated. Importers have found it very inconvenient to transact their business in the two buildings, and desire that the removal may be made soon. The Auditor's Department will probably be the next one to take its quarters in the Exchange, preparations having been made for its removal. It will undoubtedly be some time before all the business of the Custom-house will be transacted in the Exchange. The confusion attendant on the removal of the Warehouse Department has been, in a measure, overcome, and but little delay is now experienced by importers and brokers, other than that resulting from the isolation of the department.

Funeral of Capt. Winslow.

We regret to announce the death of Capt. FRANCIS WINSLOW the esteemed commander of the United States steamer *R. R. Cuyler*. He was buried at the Quarantine Grounds, with the appropriate honors customary to one of his rank. The procession formed as follows: Steam tug-boat, Quarantine boat, ship's first cutter with 12 seamen, 4 petty officers and 4 officers; second cutter, 5 seamen, sergeant, 12 marines and 3 officers; gig, with coffin, 4 seamen and 2 officers. Twenty-one minute-guns were fired from the ship, and the marines fired three volleys over the grave.

Weekly Mortuary Report.

The deaths in this City from the 25th of August to the 1st of September, 1862, are as follows: Men, 92; women, 82; boys, 177; girls, 185; total, 536. Adults, 174; children, 362. Males, 269; females, 267.

RECAPITULATION.

Alcoholism	4	Premature birth	5
Bones, joints, &c.	1	Stomach, bowels, and digestive organs	221
Brain and nerves	88	Uncertain seat, and general fevers	45
Generative organs	5	Unknown	1
Heart, and blood vessels	9	Urinary organs	6
Lungs, throat, &c	113	Violence, accidents, &c.	15
Old age	5		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	13		
Total			536

The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding week of 1861 and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending Sept. 2, 1861	443	Inc. 82
Week ending Aug. 25, 1862:		
From acute disease	326	
From chronic disease	170	
From external causes, &c	24—	520
Week ending Sept 1, 1862:		
From acute disease	307	
From chronic disease	196	
From external causes, &c	33—	536
Decrease this week		16

Bureau of Sanitary Inspection.

The following schedule shows what has been done during the past week by the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection:

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

Complaints of nuisances, &c., received	74
Complaints for which no cause existed	—
Notices for abatement served	96
Abatements of nuisances, under notice	150
Sinks and water-closets cleaned	166
Number of loads of night-soil removed from the City limits	618
Number of dead horses removed from City limits	84
Number of dead cows removed from City limits	9
Number of dead goats removed from City limits	3
Number of dead hogs removed from City limits	27
Number of dead dogs and other small animals removed from City limits	118
Number of barrels of offal removed from City limits	1,000

UNSOUND, DISEASED OR UNHEALTHY MEATS, FISH, ETC., SEIZED OR REMOVED FROM THE CITY.

	No. of lbs.		No. of lbs.
Beef	500	Tripe	—
Veal	—	Sausages	—
Mutton	—	Venison	—
Fish	900	Cheese	—
Poultry	—	Eggs	—
Pork	—	Steers	—

Mayor's Office.

The striking incident of yesterday was the voluntary call of a Committee of Physicians and Surgeons to offer, in behalf of themselves and their colleagues, their services, if needed, at the seat of Government and on the neighboring battle-fields, in tending our sick and wounded soldiers. The meeting held on Sunday afternoon, and the departure of a considerable medical delegation, during the same evening, for Washington, seem to excite general emulation among the fraternity in New-York.

On Sunday night Mayor OPDYKE, upon returning from the meeting at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, telegraphed to the Secretary of War to know whether the assistance of any larger number of physicians than that which had just left for the scene of conflict would be required. The following answer relieved all immediate anxiety:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31, 1862.

Hon. George Opdyke, Mayor of New-York:

The number you mentioned, with those who are coming from other places, will probably be sufficient. If more should be required, you will be notified. Please direct them to report to the Surgeon General, who will assign their duties.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The Board of Supervisors and the Surrogateship.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Redress for public grievances is through the medium of the public Press. Many weeks have elapsed since the death of the late EDWARD WEST, by which the office of Surrogate became vacant, and still, up to this time, no appointment has been made by the Board of Supervisors.

The business of the office is suffering greatly by the accumulation of matters requiring the attention of a Surrogate, which, in a large City like this, must of course be very rapid. The rights and interests of widows, orphans and suitors are all at a stand-still, simply because the Board of Supervisors are squabbling over the political claims of TUCKER, QUACKENBOSS and WATERBURY, the respective candidates of Tammany and Mozart, thus evincing greater regard for the interests of rival political organizations than for the public weal.

Such conduct, however worthy of Ward politicians, is, to say the least of it, quite unbecoming in a board of public officers, whose duty is to supervise and protect the public interest. Won't that honorable body favor us with a Surrogate, and reserve their petty dissensions for their appropriate place—the Nominating Conventions of Tammany and Mozart?

A MEMBER OF THE BAR.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AN UNHAPPY HUSBAND COMMITS SUICIDE.—A man named HERMAN BUCKNER, residing at No. 45 Lispenard-street, was found on Sunday in Canal-street by Officers SPEAR and GAMBLING, of the Eighth Precinct, suffering from a dose of morphine, administered by himself. He was immediately conveyed to the Station-house, where he was attended by Drs. TURNER and FAELIGH; but, notwithstanding their efforts, he expired at a late hour on the same night. The deceased had just joined the Second New-York Artillery, and was to have left to-day for the seat of war. It is said that for a long time past he lived unhappily with his wife, and his troubles so preyed upon his mind that suicide was the result. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest upon the body yesterday, and during the investigation the following letter, addressed to his wife, was given in evidence:

AUGUST 31, 1862.

MY OWN DEAREST KATE: I cannot commence this, my last letter to you, without heading it as I was wont to do in days gone by, for when you read this, KATE, I shall be no more. I hope then to stand before my Creator to be judged for having dispensed myself of this life which he has given me. I think now of the whole enormity of the crime I am about to commit, but even that will not prevent my doing it. I do not fear death. I have prayed for it daily and nightly, and had it not been for the illusive, vain thought that yet I might reclaim you to my affections, I should long ago been where death is daily to be found—to the battle-field—but even this chance I must forego for what happened last evening. I but too clearly saw that you meant it when you said you hated me; and shall I live and you to hate me? No! never! I cannot—I will not. KATE, you have been my all. I have idolized you. My love for you has grown almost into madness. Aye, as wretched and miserable as you have made me, I still love you. While there is a breath in me, you will be my only thought. You have charged me with deceit; and, as one who has but a few hours to live, I swear to you that my love to you is as pure and deep as ever man bore to woman. Once I was a man, beloved and respected by everybody; and now I am a poor, miserable wretch, and you, who should have been my friend, have worked and done your best, until you have driven me nearly crazy. But, KATE, dearest of life and earth, I bear you no animosity, and may Almighty God have mercy on both of us, for we need it. I will soon be out of the way and then I hope your hatred will have its end, and you may think of your poor forsaken HERMAN with a little more leniency than you have lately done. It is better so, as you are ashamed to bear my name, KATE. Well, when I am gone, you will have a chance to alter that name. I would say more but cannot. My brain reels, my heart is broke. May God bless you and your boy, and may you become as happy as I wish you to be. Farewell, KATE, farewell, and O, God, I pray you curse not my memory, for to save you from more sin I am about to commit this myself. Farewell, best beloved of life; this night will be my last. It is hard, I want to speak to you but must not. Forgive me if ever I had said an unkind word to you. Until my last minute I am your loving husband. HERMAN BUCKNER.

JESTING ABOUT SERIOUS THINGS.—With the subjoined note in his hand, the recipient yesterday presented himself to the Superintendent of Police:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 413 BROOME-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1862.

HENRY J. WILLSHER, Esq.—*Sir:* Information has been received by this Department that you are in the habit of using language in reference to the acts of the Federal Government, (the draft lately ordered by the President in particular,) which may be termed *seditious*.

It becomes my duty to warn you, that although the Federal Government do not desire to prevent the free expression of public opinion on any of its acts, it has resolved to promptly punish the utterance of such opinions as may be deemed adverse to its authority.

DANIEL CARPENTER,
Deputy Superintendent of Metropolitan Police and Deputy Provost-Marshal.

[Circular notice.]

Mr. WILLSHER was soon satisfied by Deputy CARPENTER that he was the victim of a hoax, and admonished that no such notices issue from the Provost-Marshal. The practice of that official is rather to dispense with such useless preliminaries to action.

THE SUBSTITUTE INSURERS IN FORT LAFAYETTE.—Yesterday, we learn, the several gentlemen recently arrested for offering to insure against the chances of the draft, were transferred from their place of confinement in the northern part of the City to Fort Lafayette. A correspondent of the *Post*, calling attention to the case of Mr. BALLARD, one of the number, says that gentleman "was one of the largest contributors at the war meeting held in Harlem last year, that he is treasurer of the fund raised at the recent Lake Mahopac meeting, and that his responsibility as a business man was certified on the 20th of August by several of the leading business men of New-York. Mr. BALLARD has a son in the Twelfth Regiment of militia, now absent in service. It is denied that in entering upon the business of procuring substitutes he had any idea of discouraging enlistments.

AN EXTENSIVE HIGHWAY ROBBERY—THE MONEY RECOVERED.—Yesterday afternoon, as Mr. HENRY B. FAY, of No. 62 Clinton-place, was engaged in conversation with some friends upon the corner of Nassau and Pine streets, he felt something pulling heavily at his pockets. Upon looking around, he saw his pocketbook, containing the sum of $2,210 in bills on the Metropolitan Bank, in the hands of a well-known pickpocket, named JAMES LEWIS. Mr. FAY at once seized the offender, who, when he found he was caught, threw away the money. A friend of FAY's, named ANDERSON, recovered the stolen funds, and returned them to the owner. LEWIS was taken into custody by the First Precinct Police, and committed to the Tombs for trial.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY NOT TO BE SOLD.—Owing to a disagreement between the Proprietors of the *Sunday Mercury*, Messrs. CAULDWELL, SOUTHWORTH & WHITNEY, that paper was advertised to be sold yesterday morning at 10 o'clock; but previous to the hour fixed for the sale, a settlement of the difficulty was effected by Mr. SOUTHWORTH disposing of his interest in the paper to the other two partners. The statement published in some of the City papers, that the proposed sale was in consequence of any incumbrance upon the paper in the way of debts, is pronounced untrue. The paper is alleged to be in a prosperous condition, and will hereafter be conducted with its usual enterprise and vitality by CAULDWELL & WHITNEY.

GENERAL SESSIONS.—The September term of the General Sessions opened yesterday, Judge MCCUNN sitting. The Grand Jury were called, but no quorum being present, they were adjourned to Wednesday next. The only business transacted was that JOHN WILLIAMS pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree. Sentence suspended.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—HENRY H. RICE, Esq., late Deputy Clerk of the Superior Court, has been appointed to succeed GEO. P. ANDREWS, Esq., in the United States District-Attorney's office, Mr. ANDREWS having been promoted to the place occupied by STEWART L. WOODFORD, who lately resigned, to enter the army.

RELEASED FROM FORT LAFAYETTE.—Mr. STEPHEN DAY, a resident of Brooklyn, who was committed to Fort Lafayette, a few days ago, on charge of treason, was yesterday liberated by the United States Marshal, on giving bonds not to do any disloyal act in the future.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE NEW SENATORIAL REGIMENT.—The following named citizens of the Third Senatorial District have been appointed a Committee by the Governor to organize a new regiment for the war. They have already commenced the performance of their duties [illegible] of the principal officers, and [illegible] recruiting stations:

[illegible]—J. S. T. Stranahan, C. J. Sprague.
6—John L. Spader, Joseph Wilson.
9—Charles Jones, William H. Brundage.
10—William M. Thomas, Wm. Ross.
12—Dennis O'Keefe, Lucien Birdseye.
14—Edmund Driggs, John S. Allen.
15—Daniel Major, Daniel Biley.
16—Anthony Walter, John Raber.
17—John N. Stearns, Thos. S. Dick.
18—Martin Kalbfleisch, S. M. Meeker.
Flatlands—A. J. Myers, Robert Magraw.
Flatbush—John Lefferts, J. E. Vanderbilt.
Gravesend—N. Stillwell, B. J. Ryder.
New-Lotts—W. Rapalye, D. Jewell.
New-Utrecht—D. C. Winslow, R. G. Burnett.

This regiment will have authority to recruit in the three first Senatorial Districts, embracing Long Island and Staten Island. The headquarters are at No. 16 Court-st.

BROOKLYN PHYSICIANS FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.—A meeting of Surgeons and Physicians was held at the house of C. B. LINCOLN, Esq., Postmaster of the City, on Sunday night, for the purpose of answering to the call of the Secretary of War for more medical and surgical aid. About fifty gentlemen of the profession were present, and about forty of those offered their services. C. P. SMITH, President of the Union Ferry Company, offered to bear the expenses of the surgeons for ten days during their absence, and Ex-Mayor GEORGE HALL guaranteed to pay the fare of all who failed to obtain quartermaster's transportation. It having been ascertained that twelve or thirteen only were required in Washington at present, the following signified their readiness to go immediately, viz: Drs. Johnson, Whiting, Toomey, Olmstead, Heath, Hill, Colgan, Smith, Chadwick, Clarry, Cook, Turner and McAllister. The others will be ready to leave as soon as they are informed that their services are required. Those who were selected to go started for their destination by the 7 o'clock train yesterday morning.

THE COURTS.—The September Term of the Law Courts commenced yesterday, in the Brooklyn City Hall. Judge LOTT was engaged in hearing motions, and, this morning, will take up the Special Term calendar. The City Court was opened by Judge REYNOLDS. The first and second weeks of the term will be devoted to issues of fact, to be tried by the Court, and issues of law; and the third and fourth weeks to the trial of issues of fact by the jury. The next General Term of the Supreme Court, Second District, will be commenced at Newburgh, on Monday next.

THE COUNTY BOUNTY FOR VOLUNTEERS.—The labors of the Committee of the Board of Supervisors ceased on Saturday, having, the previous two weeks, [illegible] out in bounties—$60 to each recruit—a total of [illegible]. The number who received bounties is 3,400.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION.

MONDAY, Sept. 1, 1862—5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chambers, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

In the absence of the President,

Councilman Trotter moved that Councilman Jones take the Chair.

Which was carried.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Long—

Resolved, That Fifth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street to the Harlem River, be opened according to law, and that the Counsel to the Corporation take the necessary legal steps therefor.

Which was referred to Committee on Street Openings.

By Councilman Long—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, from the Fifth to the Eighth-avenue, be opened according to law, and that the Counsel to the Corporation is hereby directed to take the necessary legal steps therefor.

Which was referred to Committee on Street Openings.

By Councilman Long—

Resolved, That Fifth-avenue, from Mount Morris-square to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, be repaired where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to reset curb and gutter stones and flag Forty-seventh-street, Sixth and Eighth avenues and Broadway, where not already done.

Which was adopted.

Subsequently—

Councilman Hogan moved that such action be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hogan moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That Thirty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, be remembered, under direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That the Croton Board be and they are hereby authorized and directed to place a public hydrant on the Seventh-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth-streets, forthwith.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby, requested to inform this Board at its next meeting the amount of moneys expended and liabilities incurred by the Joint Committee on National Affairs since the formation of such Committee, and from what appropriation such expenditures have been drawn.

Adopted.

By Councilman Orton—

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE COMPTROLLER TO ISSUE CENTRAL PARK STOCK.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The Comptroller of the City of New-York is hereby authorized and directed to issue, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An Act for the Construction, Regulation, Maintenance and Government of the Central Park, in the City of New-York, and to Provide Additional Means therefor," passed March 19, 1860, the amount of three hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars of the stock of "The Central Park Improvement Fund," created by an Ordinance of the Common Council of the City of New-York, approved on the 25th day of April, 1860.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Councilman Trotter—

Resolved, That the ditch of stagnant water in the block bounded by Third and Fourth avenues and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth streets be immediately filled in with good and wholesome earth, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That the pond of stagnant water in One hundred and twenty-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and the Ward School-house, be immediately filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Hazleton—

Petition of R. L. Larremore to be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Jones—

Petition of J. Bell to be reappointed a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Keech—

Petition of property owners in Downing-street for a sewer in said street from Bleecker to Bedford streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, be paved with trap block pavement, one-half at the expense of the City, and one-half at the expense of the property owners, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have Sixty-first-street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues, regulated and graded, where not already graded, and that the property in front of said grading be assessed for said amount of costs and disbursements for said work, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution that Seventy-ninth-street, from the Eighth to the Tenth avenues, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution that curb and gutter stones be set, and sidewalk flagged a space of four feet wide, where not already done, in Ninety-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner; and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution that Ninety-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to Bloomingdale-road, be regulated and graded; and as Ninety-third-street, from the same points, also requires regulating and grading, and as the same is asked for by the property owners, they recommend that also for adoption, under the direction of the Street Commissioner; and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen, in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the sidewalks on the north side of Twenty-seventh-street, from the corner of Second-avenue, one hundred feet east, to be flagged full width, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the grade of the Eighth-avenue and intersecting streets, changed from a point commencing at Eighty-fifth-street, to a point at Ninety-fifth-street, shown on the annexed plan, from the established grade to the grade shown as a green line on said plan.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen, in adopting ordinance that the sunken lots on the south side of Thirty-sixth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, be filled with good and wholesome earth, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections stating that the large amount of City property on Ward's Island is rendered of much less value by reason of the want of a convenient landing place for the farm there, and recommending that a suitable and permanent dock be built on the east side of Ward's Island.

Which was received and referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, submitting a statement of disbursements for the fortnight, ending Saturday, August, Twenty-third ultimo, pursuant to the ordinance of June Eighteen, last, making an appropriation of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars in aid of the families of volunteers from the City of New-York, as follows:

Number of familes relieved	12,391
Number of adults relieved	12,232
Number of children relieved	16,947
Total number	29,179

Amount expended, Fifty-two Thousand One Hundred and Eighty-two Dollars.

Which was received and directed to be entered at length on the minutes, and placed on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller submitting a statement of disbursements for the fortnight ending August nine, pursuant to the ordinance of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, last, &c., as follows:

Number of families relieved	11,564
Number of adults relieved	11,828
Number of children relieved	15,565
Total	27,393
Amount of money disbursed	$50,534

Received, directed to be printed at length in the minutes and placed on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller with statement exhibiting the balance of the Treasury Aug. 23 ult., the receipts and payments since that date and the balance at the close of business on Saturday, Aug. 30, according to the return of the Chamberlain and County Treasurer at that office as follows:

Balance Aug. 23	$668,892 82
Receipts	81,103 31
Total	$749,996 13
Payments	195,461 93
Balance Aug. 30	$454,534 20

Which was received and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution that Honorah Lahan be permitted to keep a fruit stand on sidewalk in front of store Number Seventy-seven Cortlandt-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution, that two gas lamps be placed in front of the County Jail, Number Seventy Ludlow-street, immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that two gas lamps be placed in front of the Janes Methodist Episcopal Mission Church, in Forty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, next to the public school, immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that two gas lamps be placed in front of School House in Elm-street, between Leonard and Franklin streets, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—12.

Negative—Councilmen Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson—6.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Resolution, that permission be granted to the Sixth Senatorial Enlisting Committee to erect a tent, for recruiting purposes, in Union-square.

Councilman Stevenson moved that said resolution be referred to the Councilmen representing the Sixth Senatorial District.

Which was lost.

And the resolution was concurred in.

Resolution, That permission be granted to Thomas Hayden to keep a watering trough in front of premises No. Two hundred and fifty-five Avenue A.

Resolution, that a gas lamp be placed in Trinity-place, on the front of the building opposite Tin-Pot-alley. Councilman Ross moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Which was lost.

And the same was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Ross, Stevenson—2.

Resolution that the Croton Board be directed to discontinue the further advertising for building the sewer in Ridge-st., between Remington and Delancey sts.

Referred to Committee on Sewers.

Resolution that East Sixteenth-street be renumbered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Concurred in.

Resolution that the Croton Board be directed to stop the further advertising for the building of the sewer in Grand street, from Ridge to Sheriff streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Resolution that two gas lamps be placed in front of Janes Methodist Episcopal Mission Church, in Forty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, adjoining the Public School, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that Forty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be renumbered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be granted to Charles Blake to erect a stand for a news dépôt on the northwest corner of East Broadway and Gouveneur-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the necessary alteration and repairs to the house lately purchased by the Comptroller for the use of Hose Company Number Forty-seven.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department, with resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Board be directed to undertake forthwith the necessary improvment in the thirty-six-inch mains leading through the Fifth-avenue, from the Receiving Reservoir to the Distributing Reservoir, by raising the same to a height corresponding to the present grade of the said avenue, or by the substitution of new mains in place thereof at a similar height, as in the opinion of said Board may be most expedient, and that the sum of Fifty-three Thousand Dollars be appropriated therefor under the head of "Aqueduct Repairs and Improvements."

Councilman Ross moved that report be referred to Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was carried.

Subsequently,

Councilman Long moved that said vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Keech, Stevenson, Snyder, Brice, Long—10.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, Orton, Ross, Trotter—8.

Councilman Orton moved that said report be laid over.

Which was carried.

Report of Commissioners of the Fire Department, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for excavating cellar and repairing and painting house of Engine Company number twenty-two.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of the Joint Committee on National Affairs, in favor of adopting resolution that the sum of Ten Thousand dollars be appropriated to each and every of the Militia Regiments from this City, which will reorganize, or volunteer, either for the war or nine months' service, under the last order of the President to draft a reserve force of Three hundred thousand; the said sum of Ten Thousand to be paid to the Treasurer of the Regimental Fund of each and every such Regiment, whenever such Regiment shall have completely organized eight battalion companies, and the same have been duly mustered into the service of the United States. Also, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for the before-mentioned sum of Ten Thousand dollars, payable to the Treasurer of the Regimental Fund of every Regiment that shall have complied with the conditions of the preceding resolution, on requisition signed by a majority of the Board of Officers.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Joint Committee on National Affairs, of the result of their mission to the seat of the General Government, in order to urge personally upon those in authority their views on matters connected with the stimulating of enlistments in this City, and so forth, as a supplement to the report of their conference with the Governor of the State on the same subject, with resolution that the foregoing supplementary report of the Joint Committee on National affairs be printed in connection with, and as forming a part of the Report contained in Document Number fifteen of the Board of Aldermen, presented July twenty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and that a sufficient number be placed at the disposal of the military authorities to furnish all who may have volunteered, or may be desirous of volunteering, with a copy thereof.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Joint Committee on National Affairs on the Message from His Honor the Mayor, (calling the attention of the Common Council to the inadequacy of the defences of the Harbor of New-York, and recommending that an appropriation of one million dollars be made "for the construction of iron or iron-plated batteries and ships," as auxiliaries to the formidable and scientifically-constructed fortifications now guarding the approaches to our harbor, with a view of making them absolutely impregnable,) and recommending the adoption of an ordinance to provide for "Increasing and Strengthening the Defences of the Harbor of the City of New-York," constituting John Dimon, Myers Correll, Albert Cardozo, Andrew Carrigan, together with the Mayor and Comptroller, a Commission, to be known as "The Harbor Defence Commissioners of the City of New-York," who are authorized, under certain restrictions, to expend a sum not to exceed one million of dollars in carrying out the purpose of the ordinance, the money to be raised by the Comptroller on bonds known as "The Harbor Defence Fund Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," &c.

Which was laid over.

Preamble, reciting that the critical condition of the war to maintain the integrity of our National Union demands that efforts even more earnest and determined than have heretofore been made shall now be exerted to secure the early triumph of our cause; that it is now necessary that all minor points should be waived, and that the whole people should labor to maintain the Government, in full confidence that the wisdom and patriotism of the President will direct him to the best means and acts to secure the preservation of the Union, with resolutions that the City of New-York will, at the time volunteers are mustered into the service, pay, in addition to all other bounties, fifty dollars to each man who shall, within twenty days after proclamation by the Mayor, enlist: that, to effectually carry this out, the Committee on National Affairs hire a building for one month, to be the headquarters for recruiting, to be under the direction of an officer to be appointed by the proper military authorities, and at which each of the City regiments requiring recruits may be represented; each recruit to choose his own regiment or brigade, or if he do not choose, to be assigned by the officer in charge; that the Common Council disapprove of the resolutions urging the President to proclaim universal emancipation, which have been published as adopted by a Convention of Committees, in which it has been wrongly stated that the Common Council were represented: and that the Committee on National Affairs request the Tammany, Mozart, Republican, Constitutional Union, and Jeffersonian General Committees, the Union Defence Committee, the Tammany Society, the German Republican and German Democratic Central Committees, and the Committees appointed by the Governor for the several Senatorial Districts, each to appoint a Committee of Five to meet with the Joint Committee on National Affairs; also, His Honor the Mayor, the Recorder, Comptroller, Chamberlain and Corporation Counsel to coöperate and assist in making arrangements to hold a meeting of the loyal people of the City, of all parties and opinions, for the exclusive purpose of urging prompt and vigorous action by all our citizens to procure recruits for regiments in the field and also to appoint a Committee of twenty-five citizens from their own body, to be known as the National Committee of the City of New-York, whose action shall be limited to measures having for their sole object the vigorous and efficient prosecution of the war for the Union.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Stevenson—

Resolved, That Thirty-third-street, from Fourth-avenue to Lexington-avenue, be curbed and guttered.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

MOTION.

Councilmen Long moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Reslution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to purchase the steamer now used by Hose Company number Twenty-one, at an expense not to exceed three thousand dollars.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting a resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause all the necessary repairs to the pier fronting Thirtieth-street, North River, to be made forthwith.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Board of Directors of the Wilson Industrial School, for the sum of five hundred dollars, which sum is hereby donated to said institution, and the Comptroller is hereby directed to charge the same to the account of "Donations."

(In Board of Councilmen, July 21, lost for want of a constitutional vote; subsequently reconsidered and postponed.)

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote, viz:

Affirmative—Councilmen Repper, Webster, Hazelton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Trotter, Brice, Long—12.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Desmond—3.

Subsequently reconsidered, and postponed.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John H. Stearns, President of the Inebriates' Reform Society, for the sum of five hundred dollars, to be applied in aid of the funds of the said society, and that the Comptroller charge the amount to the account of Donations.

Which was adopted, on a division, by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Councilman Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Trotter, Brice, Long—14.

Negative—Councilman Hogan, Hayes—2.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of M. Schware, President of the Jewish Society, "Anchi-Chesed," for the sum of Two hundred and sixty-three dollars and sixty-two cents, to be applied by the said M. Schware in payment of assessment on cemetery of said Society, in West Forty-fifth-street, known as Map Number Forty, Block Number Six, Ward Number Thirty, on map, for sewer in Sixth-avenue, from Forty-fourth to Forty-seventh streets, and charge the amount to Donations.

(In Board of Councilmen, July 21, lost for want of a constitutional vote, subsequently reconsidered and postponed.)

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Lent, Orton, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—13.

Negative—Councilmen Gedney, Keech, Ross, Stevenson—4.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for erecting a house for Hook and Ladder Company No. 18, on the lot No. 195 Elizabeth-street, lately purchased by the City, similar to the house of Hook and Ladder Company No. 14, except being fifteen feet deeper.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Stevenson, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—15.

Negative—Councilmen Lent, Orton, Ross—2.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to place the Fire Telegraph in house of Hook and Ladder Company Number Twelve and Hose Company Number One, and the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars is hereby appropriated therefor.

Lost for want of a constitutional vote.

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Keech, Stevenson, Snyder, Brice, Long—11.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Gedney, Lent, Ross, Trotter—6.

Subsequently reconsidered and postponed.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals forthwith, to rebuild the house now occupied by Hook and Ladder Company Number Eight.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Stevenson, Snyder, Brice, Long—15.

Negative—Councilmen Gedney, Ross, Trotter—3.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Hazleton moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet on the first Monday of October.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Hazleton—4.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Trotter, Brice, Long—13.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN RESUMED.

An order to promote the speedy recruitment of the several regiments of volunteers from the City of New-York, now in actual service of the Government at the seat of war, authorizing the Mayor to issue a proclamation offering a bounty of Fifty Dollars to each recruit who shall enlist withing twenty days from the date thereof, in addition to all other bounties, to be paid at the City Comptroller's office immediately after compliance with the requirements of the authorities of this State for the payment of the State bounty, in the case of recruits for regiments already in the field: authorizing the Comptroller to pay said sums on proper evidence, and on the signing of a receipt; appropriating two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for this purpose, and authorizing the Comptroller to borrow that sum on the faith of the Corporation, on bonds to be known as "The Volunteer Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds" of the Corporation of the City of New-York, to be redeemable October first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and to bear interest not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, and to be transferable at pleasure.

Councilmen Orton moved to amend said resolution by adding thereto after the word "Union" in the resolution, the words "filling up," "and also for the purpose of filling up such regiments or brigades as are now organizing for the war in this City.

Which was carried.

Councilman Orton moved further to amend the last section by adding thereto after the words "now at the seat of war" in the first section the words following, to wit: "or organizing for the war;" also, after the word "respectively;" in the same section to add the words following, to wit; "or their duly authorized representatives."

Which was carried.

Councilman Orton moved that the second section of said Ordinance be amended by adding thereto, after the word personally, the words following to wit: or by their duly authorized representatives.

Which was carried.

Councilman Orton moved that said Ordinance be further amended by striking therefrom, wherever it occurs, the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, by inserting in lieu thereof the sum of five hundred thousand dollars.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Webster, Lent, Orton, Ross, Trotter, Brice—7.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Desmond, Gross, Hazleton, Stevenson, The President, Snyder—7.

Councilmen Orton moved to further amend said Ordinance by adding thereto the following section, viz.:

Section Five. The bounties proposed to be paid by this ordinance to those who shall hereafter enlist from this City shall not be paid after the day on which a draft is made, under direction of the Governor of the State.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hayes moved to amend Section four, by striking therefrom the year "1863," on which the bonds shall be redeemable, and inserting in lieu thereof the year "1868."

Which was carried.

Councilman Orton moved that the ordinance as amended be adopted.

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Lent, Orton, Ross, Trotter, Brice—11.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Hazleton, The President—3.

Councilman Gross moved that such unfavorable vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hogan moved that the Board do now adjourn, to meet to-morrow, second instant, at one o'clock.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Tuesday, second instant, at one o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Notices.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

During the September Term Judge DALY will sit in Chambers and hold Special Term from 9 o'clock A. M. until 12 o'clock M. No contested motion will be heard until 10 o'clock A. M., unless by consent.

The Surrogate's Court will open at 12 o'clock M. each day.

Judges MONCRIEF and BARBOUR will hold General Term of the Superior Court to-day, Tuesday, Sept. 2.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Hefferan vs. Cleary.—Allowance of five per cent. upon amount claimed by plaintiff allowed to the defendant as additional costs, under section 309 of the Code.

Rogers vs. The Panama Railroad Company.—Order granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 1, 1862.

$4,000	U. S. 6s '67..Reg.	99¾	150	N. Y. Cen. R.	93⅞
50,000	U. S. 6s '81.Cou.	101	100	do.....s15	93⅞
5,000	do	100⅜	575	do	94
13,000	do	100⅜	50	Erie R	38⅜
10,000	U. S. 6s, '68.Reg.	101	150	do	38⅛
25,000	Tr. 7 3.10 ₩ cent.		150	do	38¼
	Notes	103⅞	200	Erie R. Pref.....b30	68⅞
17,000	do	103⅞	150	do	68⅞
4,000	U. S. 6s 1 yr. C.	99⅞	250	do	68⅝
10,000	U.S. Dm'nd. Nts.	108¼	250	Hudson R. Railroad	52
990	do	108⅛	100	do.....s60	52
5,000	Va. State 6s	56	100	Har. Rail'd Pref.	39⅜
1,000	Mo. State 6s	47¼	150	Mich. Cen. Railroad	68¾
5,000	do.....b30	47⅝	50	do	68⅜
1,000	Hd. R.R. 3d Mtg.	94⅞	100	Reading Railroad	61
1,000	Mich So. 2d Mtg.	89⅞	100	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	31⅞
4,000	do	90	100	do	31¾
7,000	Ill. C. R. B.	100	400	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	63
1,000	St. L., A. & T. H. 1st	92⅞	50	do.....s5	63
1,000	C. & N.W. Ass. B.	53	50	do.....b30	63⅛
5,000	C. & Tol. S. F. B.	96⅞	528	Il. Cen. Rail. scrip	62¼
3,500	P. Ft W. & C. 2d m	83	100	do	62⅞
2,000	C. & P. 2d m. bds	81	100	do	62¾
1,000	Clev. & P. 4th m.	62½	500	Clev. & Pittsb'h R.	24⅞
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d m.	71½	25	do	24½
30	Bank of Com.	92	50	Gal. & Chicago R.	72¾
22,400	Amer. Gold	116⅛	50	do	72⅛
5,000	do.....b3	116⅛	300	do	72½
65,000	do	116⅜	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	53⅜
470	Pacific M. S. Co.	111	900	do	53⅛
25	do.....s15	111	200	Chic. & Rock I. R.	67⅛
5	do	111¼	100	do.....s30	67⅛
85	Tol. & Wabash Pref.	47⅞	100	do.....s10	67⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s '67..Reg.	99⅞	400	Erie Railway	37⅞
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s,'90	50	100	Erie R. pref.	68⅞
5,000	Mo. State 6s	47	50	Hud. River R	52
2,500	N. Y. Cen. 6s	106¼	300	Clev. & Toledo R.	53⅜
3,000	Mich. So. S. F.B.	103	50	Reading Railroad	61⅛
3,000	Har. R. 3d M. B.	85	200	do	61⅜
5,000	C.&T.S.F.B.	96⅞	100	Mich. Cen. R.	68
5,000	Ch.&N.W.Ass.B.	54	100	Mich.S.&N.Ia. R.	31⅝
2,000	P.Ft.W.&C.2d M.	82½	50	M.S.&N.Ia.G. St'k	62⅞
50,000	American Gold	116⅜	200	Ill. C. R. Scrip	62⅛
70,000	do	117	200	do.....s30	62⅛
50	Pacific Mail S. Co.	111	25	Gal. & Chi. R.	72⅞
100	do	110⅞	250	do	72
50	do.....stw.	110⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. R.....b30	67⅛
50	N. Y. Cen. R.R. b30.	93⅞	25	do	67⅛
100	do	93⅞	100	do	67

MONDAY, Sept. 1—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Aug. 30, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Aug. 23:

Increase in Loans	$3,421,848
Increase in Specie	52,498
Increase in Circulation	98,171
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	1,375,599

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Aug. 31, 1861.	Aug. 30, 1862.	Aug. 23, 1862.
Capital	$69,050,000	$69,125,000	$69,051,000
Loans	141,081,474	158,278,552	154,855,704
Specie	45,098,113	35,640,984	35,585,486
Circulation	8,440,155	9,454,806	9,356,635
Gross Deposits	134,343,805	167,117,602	167,957,189
Exchanged	13,907,795	25,145,861	24,609,848
Undrawn	120,436,010	141,971,741	143,347,341
In Sub-Treasury	8,851,608	11,010,526	8,873,249

The Bank return shows a liberal increase in the employment of Money on Loans and Discounts—chiefly in demand loans upon United States Treasury Bonds. The Specie line is steady. The Deposit line, as anticipated, falls a little below $142,000,000.

The Money and Stock markets, to-day, were unexpectedly steady, by comparison, under the very unfavorable War news of this morning. It is seldom that the Street moves so calmly, in either department, in the face of what may be esteemed a serious reverse to the National arms. One reason for this is that the reinforcements sent to Gen. POPE on Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning are esteemed amply sufficient to render his force nearly or quite equal to that of the enemy. Another consideration is that his punishment of the enemy on Friday was quite equal to the subsequent advantage gained by the latter at the close of the day on Saturday. The belief on the Street is, that the public suspense as to the ultimate result of the terrible and bloody encounters at Bull Run will be relieved in a day or two, as both belligerents must have been prepared to renew the battle this (Monday) forenoon. There is no change in the price of Money to-day, and very little calling in of Loans. The Street is altogether free from panic feeling.

The price of Gold rose to 117 ₩ cent., as against 115⅞ on Saturday afternoon. Exchange on London, 129, as against 127⅞ on Saturday. The following rates on the Continent are reported by Mr. N. BRANDT, Foreign Bill Broker, No. 29 Exchange-place:

Paris—60 days' sight ₩ dollar	4f. 37½c.
Paris—3 days' sight per dollar	4f. 35c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight ₩ guilder	49½c.
Hamburg—60 days sight per marc banco	43c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight ₩ florin	49½c.
Bremen—60 days' sight ₩ rix dollar	93½c.

We are authorized to state that the Treasury Department *will pay in Gold* the half-yearly interest on all Certificates of Deposit on the New-York and other Sub-Treasuries. Where the Money is withdrawn before the expiration of six months, the accumulated interest is paid in the same United States Notes originally deposited; but where the Money remains, the full term of six months, the obligation is treated the same as any other Public Debt of the United States, and the interest paid in Gold, and stamped on the Certificate. This announcement is especially important at the present moment, as the first six months under the Deposit system is about expiring. The difference to the holders of the early Certificates is nearly or quite one million of dollars, by way of current premium on the Gold thus disbursed. It is also important as vindicating the entire good faith of the Government in paying its interest upon *all* Loans, temporary as well as permanent, in Gold or Silver. That the Government can afford to do this under the specific appropriation of the Custom Revenues to this object, is sufficiently demonstrated by the fact that these Revenues *are now coming in at a rate more than three-fold greater than the annual charge upon the Public Debt of the United States.* The deposits made in March and April last by our City Banks, in United States Notes with the Government, at the rate of 5 ₩ cent. ₩ annum, pay, with the current premium on Gold included, a rate of interest equal to 5⅞ ₩ cent. Other depositors at 4 ₩ cent. receive, with the current premium of Gold included, a rate of interest equal to 4⅝ ₩ cent. ₩ annum.

The offerings of Stocks at the early Board to-day were not large. The expectation seeming to be general that the market would be lower, but few parties manifested a disposition to sell at any serious decline. The consequence was a limited actual business on the printed list of sales. At the afternoon Board the same feeling generally obtained, although in some instances a further concession of ¼@½ ₩ cent. was made. Later in the afternoon, on the Street, the following figures were made, as compared with the extreme advance of Saturday afternoon; the general market reported steady:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
N. Y. Central	94½	94	Hudson	53	52
Erie	38⅝	38	Pacific	111⅛	110⅝
Erie Preferred	69⅞	68⅞	Panama	140	139
Rock Island	68	67⅛	Missouris	47⅝	47¼
Galena	73	72	Tennessees	51	50
Mich. Central	69⅝	68⅞	U. S. 5s, 1874	90⅜	90
Mich. Southern	32⅛	31⅞	U. S. 6s, 1881	101⅛	100¾
Mich. Guarant'd	64	63	U.S.Notes, C.H.	107⅞	108
Illinois Cen	63	62⅞	Treas.7.30 ₩ cts	104⅜	103⅛
Toledo	54⅛	53⅛	Bills on Lond'n	127⅞	129
Reading	61⅛	61⅛	Gold	115⅞	116⅞

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	100⅛	Bank of the Republic	90
Manhattan	119	Hanover	85
Union	88½	Metropolitan	98
Dry Dock	100	Shoe and Leather	98
Seventh Ward	120	Importers' and Traders	98
Commerce	91⅞	Park	107
American Exchanges	92		

The Railway Mortgages are, upon the average, quite as high as on Saturday. The following are the bids, with but few fancies offering:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106	N.Ind.Goshen Line	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	105	M. S. & N. I. s.f. 7 ₩ c.	102½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	111	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	100
N.Y.C.7s Con. '76	113	St. L. & T. H. 1sts	92½
Erie firsts, '68	115	T. H. & Alton, seconds	93
Erie seconds, '79, ex. int.	107	Chi. & N. W. firsts	69
Erie thirds, '83, ex. int.	100	Chi. & N. W. firsts, ass.	53½
Erie fourths, '80	94	Chi. & N. W. seconds	31
Erie fifths, '88	89	Lack. & W. Bonds	102½
Hudson firsts, '69	111⅛	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	107
Hudson seconds, s.f., '85	109⅞	Tol. & Wab. seconds	71½
Hudson thirds, '75	94⅞	Tol. & Wab. int. bds	78
Hudson fourths, '67	90	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	95
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	103⅞	Gal. & Chi. firsts	103⅛
Harlem seconds, '64	102	Gal. & Chi. firsts ext'd	104
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩c., ex. int.	105	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	96⅜
Mich. Cen. s.f. 8 ₩c. '82	112	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 2ds	83
Chi., Bur. & Q. 8 ₩c.	112	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	81
Mich. South. 7 ₩c. 2ds	89⅝	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	62⅛

The Specie quotations from F. P. JAMES & Co., No. 45 Wall-street, this afternoon, are:

Amer. Gold	$1 17	Amer. Silver	$1 11
Sovereigns	5 60	Spanish Dollars	1 18
20-francs (Naps.)	4 40	Mexican Dollars	1 16
Ten Guilders	4 50	Five-franc pieces	1 05
Ten Thalers	8 00	Ger. and Fr. Crowns	1 12
Spanish Doubloons	18 25	English Silver, ₩ £	5 30
Patriot Doubloons	17 50	Span. & Mex. Qrs. ₩os	1 30

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $442,089 08, including for Customs, $90,000; payments, $777,690 05; balance, $10,674,975 30.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Aug. 30.	LOANS. Aug. 23.	SPECIE. Aug. 30.	SPECIE. Aug. 23.
Bk. of New-York	5,703,087	5,780,543	1,835,192	1,768,354
Manhattan Co	5,556,587	5,732,882	1,695,630	1,754,993
Merchants' Bank	6,514,132	6,691,720	1,969,886	2,066,482
Mechanics' Bank	4,770,119	4,462,949	698,945	669,697
Union Bank	3,762,082	3,655,577	1,919,833	2,008,320
Bank of America	9,111,984	8,381,009	1,448,937	1,450,083
Phenix Bank	4,009,738	4,031,058	528,651	573,325
City Bank	3,746,227	3,555,913	2,431,067	2,386,471
Tradesmen's Bank	2,249,210	2,236,106	182,161	180,483
Fulton Bank	1,674,459	1,611,490	377,416	375,545
Chemical Bank	2,438,023	2,289,106	2,866,364	2,861,968
Merch. Exch. Bk	2,533,383	2,025,471	215,040	215,232
National Bank	2,226,555	2,196,608	479,852	456,360
Butch.&Drov.Bk	1,576,003	1,572,205	144,593	145,247
Mech. & Trad. Bk	935,125	932,064	212,892	213,396
Greenwich Bank	543,704	501,871	387,637	387,864
Leather Man. Bk	2,143,751	2,107,198	757,192	823,020
Seventh Ward Bk	1,321,486	1,346,913	314,779	311,318
Bk.St.New-York	5,477,583	5,375,204	992,868	1,039,378
Am.Exchange Bk	8,356,423	7,675,726	2,568,974	2,558,677
Bk. of Commerce	13,083,126	12,939,012	1,461,125	1,402,824
Broadway Bank	3,517,939	3,429,003	1,043,997	1,107,525
Ocean Bank	2,089,519	2,028,852	296,966	282,941
Mercantile Bank	3,223,969	3,120,964	536,263	524,001
Pacific Bank	1,401,808	1,320,591	197,447	161,268
Bank of Republic	4,840,775	4,797,207	1,382,447	1,339,449
Chatham Bank	919,229	908,979	103,694	103,755
People's Bank	750,017	758,275	96,884	96,243
Bank of N. Am	2,079,215	2,188,119	137,469	137,696
Hanover Bank	2,271,861	2,289,151	152,012	146,129
Irving Bank	890,155	876,555	90,078	90,264
Metropolitan Bk	9,728,611	10,081,177	1,570,421	1,570,903
Citizen's Bank	910,389	805,809	90,314	90,335
Nassau Bank	2,252,535	2,129,451	261,412	239,101
Market Bank	2,224,012	2,104,203	277,645	278,009
St. Nicholas Bank	1,544,463	1,520,641	148,584	142,296
Shoe & Leath. Bk	2,960,629	2,947,928	221,272	261,625
Corn Exch. Bank	2,555,802	2,300,038	690,283	675,976
Continental Bank	4,072,896	3,872,535	260,340	140,858
Bk. of Comm'w'lth	1,506,124	1,380,416	379,461	356,317
Oriental Bank	616,734	612,540	76,234	75,730
Marine Bank	1,497,278	1,423,948	268,109	275,267
Atlantic Bank	744,791	722,747	88,632	88,882
Imp. & Trad's Bk	3,139,844	2,091,646	317,638	317,876
Park Bank	9,136,790	8,798,400	3,190,607	3,025,035
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	1,139,007	1,142,717	186,981	180,121
Grocers' Bank	468,322	478,864	59,798	58,431
North River Bank	785,442	777,218	67,800	67,832
East River Bank	339,797	321,873	35,302	43,621
Manuf.y&Mer.Bk	1,233,978	1,185,484	123,144	123,769
N.Y.DryDock Co.	559,364	568,813	108,068	104,546
N.Y.Exch.Bank	341,315	342,261	66,753	67,018
Bull's Head Bank	479,821	500,983	27,803	27,843
N.Y.County Bank	334,327	331,830	50,351	49,797
Total	158,278,552	154,855,704	35,640,984	$35,588,486
	Increase....	$3,421,848	Increase....	$52,498

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Aug. 30.	CIRCULATION. Aug. 23.	DEPOSITS—NET. Aug. 30.	DEPOSITS—NET. Aug. 23.
Bk. of New-York	470,030	473,449	5,074,004	4,955,279
Manhattan Co	84,522	85,136	5,007,917	5,434,418
Merchants' Bank	178,025	177,336	6,085,297	6,099,787
Mechanics' Bank	289,159	283,239	3,650,217	3,702,796
Union Bank	219,030	221,816	3,495,817	3,503,736
Bank of America	40,031	40,626	9,790,530	9,898,589
Phenix Bank	77,578	77,805	3,370,593	3,313,484
City Bank	......	......	5,332,961	5,703,825
Tradesmen's Bank	252,471	225,051	1,671,147	1,927,279
Fulton Bank	209,460	213,656	1,928,416	1,957,871
Chemical Bank	86,901	86,940	5,791,992	6,864,351
Merch. Exch. Bk	143,927	142,889	1,555,113	1,665,028
National Bank	143,084	151,196	1,537,178	1,550,911
Butch.&Drov. Bk	295,375	280,493	1,665,146	1,606,339
Mech.&Trad. Bk	191,334	186,296	1,057,456	1,063,972
Greenwich Bank	140,613	139,634	589,864	590,486
Leather Man. Bk	271,823	276,758	1,928,441	1,946,646
Seventh Ward Bk	183,264	167,243	1,237,786	1,200,321
Bk. St. New-York	229,856	226,640	5,107,730	5,563,970
Am.Exchange Bk	347,155	343,582	6,821,531	6,746,511
Bk. of Commerce	1,715	1,715	8,046,818	8,315,527
Broadway Bank	322,196	323,875	3,803,118	4,007,127
Ocean Bank	95,954	95,084	1,664,486	1,671,974
Mercantile Bank	6,527	66,527	3,598,747	3,407,430
Pacific Bank	103,728	102,921	1,183,566	1,187,253
Bank of Republic	266,530	259,632	3,952,024	4,063,628
Chatham Bank	58,424	61,682	641,023	632,979
People's Bank	87,658	86,825	681,211	666,308
Bank of N. Am	180,142	180,769	1,706,405	1,711,257
Hanover Bank	142,612	142,964	1,371,597	1,367,780
Irving Bank	125,179	121,550	827,926	730,829
Metropolitan Bk	278,142	277,475	7,365,987	7,440,505
Citizen's Bank	173,901	171,793	723,044	732,575
Nassau Bank	16,192	16,959	1,775,558	1,702,193
Market Bank	251,123	249,442	1,509,178	1,476,618
St. Nicholas Bank	195,863	186,834	1,000,885	933,440
Shoe & Leath. Bk	453,011	424,935	2,265,296	2,136,931
Corn Exch. Bank	270,581	277,065	2,033,253	2,278,990
Continental Bank	249,000	247,862	2,061,437	2,095,397
Bk. of Comm'w'lth	314,056	311,000	1,696,998	1,613,156
Oriental Bank	152,831	151,803	561,301	541,253
Marine Bank	248,068	251,264	1,311,992	1,284,569
Atlantic Bank	119,846	118,812	425,911	442,193
Imp. & Trad's Bk	220,000	216,666	2,394,936	2,450,556
Park Bank	384,065	387,328	11,662,916	11,138,530
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	84,979	83,639	922,660	1,002,402
Grocers' Bank	47,532	46,038	589,194	565,970
North River Bank	77,350	76,600	678,707	616,940
East River Bank	109,842	110,687	310,762	290,920
Manuf. & Mer. Bk	13,265	13,686	995,687	948,596
N.Y.DryDock Co.	184,074	184,695	421,764	395,237
N.Y. Exch. Bank	131,275	129,046	312,757	319,679
Bull's Head Bank	132,542	131,527	412,925	433,123
N.Y.County Bank	103,564	98,390	332,529	339,297
Total	$9,454,806	$9,356,635	141,971,741	143,347,341
	Increase....	$98,171	Decrease....	$1,375,599

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 1, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 33 bbls. Ashes, 25,056 bbls. Flour, 1,900 bbls. and 751 bags Corn Meal, 380,472 bushels Wheat, 85,431 bushels Corn, 6,480 bushels Rye, 17,406 bushels Oats, 1,320 pkgs. Provisions, and 380 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 30 bbls. at $6 81¼@$6 87½ for Pots, and $7 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been inactive at former prices. Stock of all kinds on hand to-day 144,450 bags and 10,450 mats, including 115,163 bags Rio, 19,146 bags Maracaibo, 2,600 bags and 10,450 mats Java, 3,740 bags Laguayra, 1,350 bags Costa Rica, 1,250 bags Savanilla, and 1,200 bags St. Domingo.

COTTON—Is in good request, and is very stiffly held, at 48c.@49c. for Middlings ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Although the exciting war news and rumors seemed to have absorbed the attention of merchants generally, yet a fair business was transacted in State and Western Flour, and low and medium brands were quoted a shade firmer. The demand for shipment and home use was good. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 21,000 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 90@$5 10; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 20@$5 50; chiefly at $5 30@$5 35; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 90@$5 10; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 20@$6 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 45@$5 60 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 90	@$5 10
Extra State	5 20	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	4 90	@ 5 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 20	@ 6 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 45	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65	@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	5 55	@ 6 80
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 55	@ 6 75

Southern Flour is in fair request and is buoyant; sales 1,600 bbls., at $5 30@$5 85 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $5 90@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is steadily improving; sales 1,300 bbls. extra, at $5 20@$6 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and firm, at $3 10@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for at $3 60 for Jersey; $3 75 for Fairfax, $3 80 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat was in active request, chiefly for export, and prices were firmer. The reported receipts—which were apparently heavy—included several lots, which had been sold to arrive. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 264,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Michigan, (new,) at $1 52; White Western, at $1 40@$1 45; Amber Western, at $1 35@$1 37; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 31@$1 35; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 24@$1 26; Milwaukee Club, $1 17@$1 24; Chicago Spring, at $1 11@$1 22; White Kentucky, at $1 50@$1 53 ₩ bushel. Corn is active and buoyant. Sales since our last 114,000 bushels, at 60½c.@62c., for ordinary to good shipping Mixed Western; 56c.@60c. for Eastern do.; 47c.@55c. for unsound do., do.; and 72c. for choice White Western, ₩ bushel. Rye is in demand, at 77c.@83c. ₩ bushel. Sales, 16,200 bushels. Oats are less active, including Canada, at 58c.@60c.; Western, at 58c.@60c.; and State at 60c.@61c. ₩ bush.

HAY—North River Bale continues in moderate demand to-day, at 65c.@80c. for old, for shipment and local use, and 40c.@53c. for new, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are inquired for and are steady, including last year's crop, at 15c.@21c. ₩ lb.

METALS—Have been quiet at unchanged quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales have been confined to small lots at former rates. Stock, 4,621 hhds. and 2,786 bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Have been dull to-day. Spirits Turpentine, $2 29 ₩ gallon.

OILS—The principal inquiry has been for Crude Whale, of which 2,250 bbls. have been reported sold at 60c.@62½c. ₩ gallon. Other descriptions have been quiet, but steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in moderate request at declining rates. Sales 900 bbls., at $11 25@$11 50 for Mess, and $9 75@$10 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Stock in the Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn, 157,736 bbls., against 183,684 bbls. Aug. 1, 1862. Cut Meats are in demand, at 5½c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is inquired for at 6c.@7½c. ₩ lb. Lard is active and firm; sales 1,700 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 9c.@10c. ₩ lb. Beef continues quiet, yet steady; sales 200 bbls. at $14 75@$15 12½ for Extra Mess, and $13 50@$14 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19 50@$21 ₩ tierce. Stock 15,568 tcs. and bbls. against 20,710 tcs. and bbls. Aug. 1, 1862. Beef Hams, $13 50@$14 75 ₩ bbl. Butter is in good request, at 11c.@16c. for poor to choice Western, and 13c.@19c. for poor to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese is in demand at 7c.@9c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Has been inactive, and prices have been quoted somewhat nominal. Messrs. EUGENE O'SULLIVAN & Co., report the stock of Rice on hand as 14,570 bags cleaned East India, and 24,240 bags and mats uncleaned East India, against 3,851 casks Carolina, and 3,319 bags East India, same time last year.

SUGARS—Have been salable and firm. The day's transactions comprise 700 hhds., chiefly New-Orleans, at 8¾c.@10¼c.; with 14,094 bags Manilla, and 2,300 bags Pernambuco, on terms not ascertained, ₩ lb.

Stock of Sugar in New-York [illegible]

Cuba, hhds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Porto Rico, hhds	[illegible]	[illegible]
English Islands, hhds	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Orleans, hhds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total, hhds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boxes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bags	[illegible]	[illegible]
Melado, hhds	7,207	[illegible]

TOBACCO—A fair inquiry prevails for Kentucky, at full prices. Nothing really new in other kinds.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse during August.

	Ky.	Va. & N.C.	Ohio.	Total.
Stock Aug. 1, 1862, hhds	30,403	135	17	[illegible]
Received since	4,887	—	3	[illegible]
Total	35,290	135	20	[illegible]
Delivered since	3,479	42	1	3,522
Stock Sept. 1, 1862, hhds	31,911	93	19	32,023
Stock Sept. 1, 1861, hhds	22,300	809	8	23,117

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 600 bbls., in lots, at 33½c.@34c., chiefly at 33½c., though holders now generally ask 34c. ₩ gallon.

WOOL—The business in this line during the past month, Messrs. FELLEKAMPF & KITCHING review thus: "The market was unusually active during the last month, in consequence of the Government call for 600,000 more troops. The lively demand among both the manufacturers and dealers for all classes of army wool, or wool suitable for army cloths and blankets, has driven the prices to an unprecedented point. The new clip has mostly come forward, and the low and medium grades sold faster than they could be got ready for market. These inferior wools are now selling at higher prices than the finer ones, for the reason that they are much lighter, and just the qualities wanted for army cloths. Pulled wools are very scarce, and in good demand at the higher quotations. California wools have met with quick sales, and been purchased to arrive. There is but little left on the market. A few lots of Texas, made their appearance, and were sold as soon as offered. Mexican wools have arrived in large lots, and sold at extreme rates—higher than ever before. Foreign fine wools—Mestizo, Cape, Australian, &c., have been less active, and prices are a little easier, but holders in general remain firm. Foreign medium and low wool of all descriptions have met with an uncommonly brisk demand at quick rising prices that have reached an unusual height, and very large sales continue at that. The present high rates would attract sufficient shipments from abroad if the foreign markets had not risen, and the stocks left were not so light. We can, therefore, not look for a decline of prices for some time to come. In the European markets fine Wools have advanced somewhat, and medium and low Wools are much higher in prices than they were a month ago, and the stocks are represented as very light. The better prospects of the harvest both in England and on the Continent has influenced the Wool market."

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK, AUG. 1, 1862:

	Cts. ₩ lb.
New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Vermont, New-Hampshire.	
Choice Saxony fleece	58@60
Saxony fleece	54@55
Full blood fleece	54@55
½ and ¾ blood fleece	60@63
*Native and ¼ fleece	60@62
*Common fleece	60@62
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	58@63
Saxony fleece	56@60
Full blood fleece	56@60
½ and ¾ blood fleece	60@65
*Native and ¼ fleece	60@65
*Common fleece	60@65
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece	54@55
Full blood fleece	52@54
½ and ¾ blood fleece	52@54
*Native and ¼ fleece	54@58
*Common fleece	54@58
Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	48@53
Unwashed	35@40
California.	
Washed fleece	50@55
Unwashed fleece, fine	33@40
Unwashed fleece, medium	33@40
Unwashed fleece, coarse	20@30
PULLED WOOL.	
New-York City, Extra	55@58
New-York City, Super	50@55
New-York City, No. 1	45@50
New-York City, No. 2	14@18
Country, Extra	58@62
Country, Super	56@60
Country, No. 1	45@50
Country, No. 2	18@21
Lambs	52@62
*Tub washed	55@65
Western, limed pulled Wool	45@55

*None in market.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been more extensive, to-day, and rates somewhat firmer: We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 10½d.@4s. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12½d.@13½d.; Corn, 12½d.@13d.; Beef, 7s. ₩ tce.; Pork, 5s. ₩ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. ₩ bbl., 14d.@15d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₩ tce.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Oil, 47s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Cork and orders, three vessels, with grain, at 14½@15d. ₩ bush. For Belfast—a bark, with Grain, 15d. ₩ bush. For London—Flour, 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₩ bush.; Pork, 5s. ₩ barrel; Beef, 7s. ₩ tierce; Butter and Cheese, 47s. 6d.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 40s.@42s. 6d. ₩ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 20
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 20
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 22
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 23
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 27
Norwegian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 28
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 30
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 3
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 6
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 13
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 20
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 27
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 8
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18
FROM AMERICA.			
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 3
Hibernian	Quebec	Liverpool	Sept. 6
City of Washingt'n	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 6
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 6
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 10
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 13
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 20
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 20
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 20

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship Europa, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 5½ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

BURGLARY!
$800 REWARD!!

The subscriber's store was entered during Sunday, Aug. 31, and a quantity of SEWING SILK and other goods carried off.

The sewings were taken from the cases, and the empty cases left in the store.

All the sewings were rolled up in pink paper bundles of half a pound each—part of it with the brand, in gold letters, "Fratelli Chinacci, Sublime Quality," and part of it in other brands, printed in red letters. Two of the brands had a red label pasted around the bundle, with signature on it; the other had no label on it. There were also taken two pieces striped Foulard Silks.

The above reward will be paid for the whole, or in proportion for any part of it.

E. H. ARNOLD, No. 31 Warren-st.

$500 REWARD.—$300 FOR THE SILVER AND $200 for the thieves. Stolen on the night of Wednesday and Thursday, Aug. 27 and 28, from the house of JOHN D. WOLFE, Throgs Neck, a lot of silver ware: tea set, pictures, pitchers, urn, waiters, ladles, nine dozen table dessert and tea spoons, six dozen forks, two dozen knives, saltsellars and spoons, knife-rests, napkin rings, and many other silver articles with different family initials, such as J. D. W., M. L. W., D. A. L., W. Also, a large 4 or 6-air music box with one or two broken keys, and a brooché square striped shawl. The above reward will be paid for their recovery, on application to the above address, or to EZRA P. DAVIS, No. 53 Walker-st., N. Y.

TREASURY NOTES LOST.—THE FOLLOWING U. S. Treasury notes, inclosed in a letter from Sacramento, California, addressed to the undersigned, are believed to have been lost in the steamship *Golden Gate*. The public are cautioned not to receive or negotiate said notes or coupons, if offered for sale, but are requested to give notice thereof to MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 86 Broad-st., New-York.

The notes are the 7 3-10 Treasury notes of the issue of 19th August, 1861, with *all* (5) coupons attached: No. 22,909 for $1,000; No. 69,600 for $50; No. 69,601 for $50; No. 69,602 for $50: in all, $1,150.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATE OF STOCK in the Michigan Central Railroad Company, standing in the name of MARY N. LOCKWOOD, of Detroit, Michigan, have been lost, viz.: No. 1,161, for ten shares, issued from Boston Office; No. 1,455, for sixty shares, and No. 3,125, for five shares, issued from New-York Office. All persons are cautioned against receiving the same, the transfer thereof having been stopped.

FOR SALE—SIX POWER LOOMS, ALL RUNNING; can be seen on the third floor, rear of No. 163 West 27th-st.; will be sold cheap as the owner is going to leave the City.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam-heating, at one-quarter the cost. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, 494 Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—The Irish Mormon—The Young Actress—The Happy Man.

WINTER GARDEN—Rosa Gregorie.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb, Com. Nutt, Aquaria, &c., at all hours. A Talented Farce Company, at 3 and 7¾ o'clock P. M.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—Opera, Ballet and Pantomime.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"Cinderella and her Sisters" and Other Fine Pictures, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

So far as we are permitted to know, the fighting was not continued yesterday between the opposing forces in front of Washington. Our army, heavily reinforced, holds Centreville and a portion of the Bull Run battle-field, and is confident of its ability to repel the enemy. Accounts of the battles of Saturday and Sunday are varied and conflicting. It appears, however, to be certain that our forces under McDowell, Heintzelman and Sigel were engaged in desperate conflict, and that McDowell was compelled to fall back. Our army is, however, reinforced with sixty thousand effective men, including Franklin's, Sumner's, Porter's, Richardson's, Sedgewick's and Cox's Divisions of Ohio veterans from Western Virginia. One account estimates the number of prisoners taken by our forces in the recent battles at seventeen thousand. Nearly two thousand of them have already been forwarded to Washington. From the position of the two armies at latest accounts, we may at any moment have news of stirring interest.

Commodore Wilkes has demolished City Point. The rebels have been continually annoying our James River flotilla by firing upon them from that locality, and, in spite of a warning from the Commodore, opened upon the fleet on Thursday last with eight cannon and 200 riflemen. The Commodore was as good as his word, and by his command our fleet bombarded the place, destroying every building in it, and causing the rebels to speedily skedaddle.

The War in the West seems to be almost entirely confined to the guerrillas. The War Department publishes an official dispatch from Gen. Grant, stating that the rebels attacked Gen. Hogg, at Bolivar, Tenn., with a force of about four thousand, but were driven back by the Twentieth and Twenty-ninth Ohio Infantry and some Cavalry. Our loss, including the death of Col. Hogg, is twenty-five killed and wounded, but the rebels were driven back with a loss of over one hundred. A dispatch from Cairo says, the rebels, in numbers not known, are marching to attack Fort Donelson.

The United States steamer *Pocahontas* arrived at Philadelphia yesterday, from Winyaw Bay, S. C. On the 15th ult., the *Pocahontas* engaged in an exciting reconnoissance up the Black River, in search of a Confederate craft. The object of the search was discovered, where she had been sunk by the rebels, twenty-five miles up the river. On her return, the *Pocahontas* was fired into by the rebels, who completely lined the shore for twenty miles. Only one officer of the *Pocahontas* was wounded, but it is believed that the dose of grape and canister which was sent them made about twenty of the seceshers bite the dust.

Among the most prominent of those who were killed during the recent battles in Virginia, are Col. Fletcher Webster, of the Twelfth Massachusetts; Col. Kelty, of the Seventy-third Pennsylvania: Lieut.-Col. McLean, Eighty-third Pennsylvania; Col. O'Connor, Second Wisconsin; Col. Cantwell, Eighty-second Ohio; Capt. Frank Shilluglem, Pennsylvania Reserves. Gen. Taylor died at Alexandria yesterday, at the residence of Corcoran, the Banker, which is used for a hospital. Numbers of volunteer nurses and surgeons are continually arriving and aiding in the care of the sick and wounded. Surgeon-Gen. Hammond has the authority to grant passes for visitors to the army on business connected with the Medical Department.

The citizens of New-York and vicinity have responded with alacrity to the call for instant relief of our wounded and suffering soldiers. About forty surgeons have volunteered from Brooklyn, Cyrus P. Smith, Esq., paying their expenses for ten days, and Ex-Mayor Hall guaranteeing free passage to the scene of their labors. A number left yesterday morning.

The *Tribune's* report of the second battle of Bull Run, and its charges against Gen. McClellan, produced great dissatisfaction in Philadelphia, and a report that the paper had been suppressed by the Government was received with great favor.

The officers of the regiments newly arrived in Washington were so numerous about the hotels, that the Provost-Guard yesterday arrested a large number who were not absent from their commands on business, and ordered them to report to an Aid of Gen. Halleck to-day.

The Secretary of War has ordered the discharge of Mr. Charles Ingersoll, recently arrested for his speech at a Democratic meeting in Philadelphia.

The guerrillas are somewhat troublesome in Missouri. About fifteen hundred under McBride, threaten Greeneville, where about an equal number of Union troops are ready for them.

The steamer *Adriatic* has arrived at St. Louis with five hundred negroes freed by Gen. Curtis, and a like number in addition is expected soon.

A meeting held within twelve miles of Memphis, Tenn., for the purpose of aiding the organization of guerrillas, was surrounded by Federal troops, and eighteen ringleaders arrested.

Among the movements of western rebel troops reported, are 9,000 men on Grand Junction, and Gen. Bragg's forces en route for Western Virginia.

The town of Herkimer, N. Y., has sent 550 men to the war, out of a population of less than three thousand.

GENERAL NEWS.

By telegraph from Cape Race we have a summary of the news brought by the *North American* from Liverpool on the 21st, *via* Londonderry on the 22d of August—five days later. The United States gunboat *Tuscarora* had returned from Belfast Lough to Kingstown, and anchored outside the bay. The London *Globe* defends Earl Russell's use of the phrase, "unnecessary and injurious civil war," by showing that it is a citation from the President's reply to the Governors. The London *Times* treats the conscription as a new act of despotism, and thinks that "involuntary servitude is now the lot of the white race" in the United States. The *News* and *Star* continue to defend the cause of the North. It is claimed by the Paris *Pays* that the harvest in France is the best in ten years, and that no corn will be needed from abroad. It is said that Napoleon has expressed decided condemnation of Garibaldi's movements. The embarkation of troops for Mexico had been suspended. In the Turin Senate on the 20th of August, Ratazzi, in reply to a question by a Senator, declared that the Government consider Garibaldi in a state of rebellion, and the situation of Italy grave. Garibaldi had entered Catania. In the London money market the funds were weaker, and the fall is attributed by the London *Times* to the telegrams in the extras giving the news from America. Money was in good demand at unchanged rates. The Liverpool Cotton market has been excited, with an advance of from 2d.@3d. ℔ lb. The sales for three days reached 67,000 bales. Advices from Manchester represent an excited and advancing market. The Liverpool breadstuffs market is generally firm; London upward, with a slight advance. Consols, 93@93¼.

The citizens of Brooklyn met in conclave in the City Hall Park yesterday evening, for the purpose of devising further measures whereby to promote volunteering. The assemblage was overwhelming, and the demonstration would have far exceeded in importance that of any heretofore held with the same view in Kings County, had not a heavy rain commenced to fall soon after Mr. Stanton began to speak, and prompted the necessity of a premature adjournment. Mayor Kalbfleisch, however, as presiding officer, declared it to be adjourned only until Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. A letter was received from Gen. Corcoran excusing his non-attendance; and the proceedings were terminated by the passage of a resolution asking the Supervisors to continue their $60 bounty, and the merchants to close their places of business at 3 o'clock P. M. up to the 15th inst.

After their month's vacation, the Board of Councilmen met yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, and in a two hours' session transacted a considerable amount of current business. A resolution was adopted, calling upon the Comptroller to report the amount of moneys expended and liabilities incurred by the Joint Committee on National Affairs since its formation; an ordinance directing the same official to issue three hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars of the Central Park stock was filed; and the ordinance of the Board of Aldermen, providing a bounty of $50 to every recruit entering the old regiments raised in this City, was taken up, and debated with animation, although with general favor. A vote of 11 to 3 postponed its consideration until 1 P. M. to-day, when the Board will again assemble.

The proceeds of the sale of the prize bark *Meaco*, sold by order of the United States District Court at Philadelphia, have been sent to Washington, and placed to the credit of the officers and crew of the *Brooklyn* and *St. Louis*, engaged in the capture. The amount was $50,932 22. During the present week nearly $400,000, the proceeds of other sales, will be sent to Washington. This money is the first distributed by any Court since the commencement of the rebellion.

Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut, has taken the responsibility of postponing the draft in that State until the 10th inst., at which time, unless the State quota is made up, the draft will take place.

The War Committee appointed at the recent Park mass meeting, met yesterday afternoon, at the Chamber of Commerce rooms, with closed doors. A Committee, consisting of D. D. Field, Chas. Gould, A. C. Richards, John Austin Stevens, Abram Wakeman, P. M. Wetmore and Wm. Orton, was appointed to cooperate with other Committees to be appointed throughout the State to facilitate recruiting. The Committee has issued a stirring appeal for pecuniary aid.

The prize schooner *Mary Elizabeth* arrived at Philadelphia on Sunday, in charge of Acting Master Hughes, of the *State of Georgia*, and Master's Mate Gregg, of the *Stars and Stripes*. The schooner was from Nassau, and was captured, on the 24th of August, by the United States gunboat *Stars and Stripes*, while she was attempting to run the blockade at Wilmington, N. C. She is loaded with salt, &c.

Wall-street and the Stock Exchange were unusually calm yesterday, under the exciting news from the armies of Virginia. The fluctuations against the market for Stocks was ½@1 ℔ cent. There was no change in the price of Money. Gold and Exchange on London, 1@1¼ ℔ cent. higher.

The exciting war news and rumors absorbed the attention of merchants yesterday, and business was seriously restricted. At the Produce Exchange reporters had much more to do, in answering questions as to what was the latest intelligence from Virginia, than in ascertaining the actual state of the markets. Flour was quoted somewhat firmer, with a fair inquiry. Heavy sales of Wheat and Corn were effected at buoyant prices. Transactions in Groceries, Whisky, and Provisions were moderate. Cotton was in good request at rising rates. Crude Whale Oil attracted more attention. The Freight market exhibited increased activity. No important changes occured in other branches of trade.

There were 3,300 cattle in the Forty-fourth-street yards Monday morning, and the market opened quite brisk at last week's rates for all good stock. The poorer grades of cattle were sold at a slight decline. Though the numbers were much less than one week ago, the proportion of good cattle is larger, and some fine droves are reported at 8½c.@8¾c. ℔ lb. But few additions to the numbers are expected, and from present appearances all will be sold out early to-day.

Rebellion at the Last Gasp.—The rebels are in movement along their entire line, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. The attack mentioned this morning as repulsed by the Union troops at Bolivar, the previously reported defeat of Gen. Nelson, the advance of Bragg toward Western Virginia, the threatened investment of Fort Donelson, are parts of the same daring strategy which places the main army of the rebellion in front of Washington. The explanation of this unwonted activity, and also of its apparent delay to the last moment, is obvious. The rebels, as their journals had no hesitation in declaring, never believed in the possibility of the Federal Government placing in the field the additional six hundred thousand men called for as volunteers and conscripts. The North was believed to be weary of the war. All the paupers who could be hired to fill the ranks had been obtained; there was no further material for volunteers; and as for the draft it would meet with resistance almost everywhere. Under these impressions the Confederate leaders remained tranquilly on the defensive, until their error became plain. Then, to strike before those six hundred thousand men should take the field, to extinguish the forces already a-foot, and carry the war as far as practicable from their own territory, became the indispensable policy; and this general onslaught was planned, as we see it in course of execution. What is apparently an exhibition of daring enterprise, is therefore nothing more than sheer desperation—the agonies, in fact, of dissolution. They are doomed, and they know it. The certainty of this truth should qualify the sorrows of the croakings who see nothing but ruin for the country in the events before Washington.

The Situation.

The news of the last fortnight from the battle-ground in Virginia has well tested the popular temper. The moment the retirement of McClellan from the neighborhood of Richmond was announced, immediately after the President had called for six hundred thousand new men, it became evident that the last chance of the rebels was to reach and overwhelm Pope before McClellan should join him; and that chance failing, it was only left to crush the combined National army before its numbers should be trebled by the coming of the new levies. These opportunities, and the perils they involved, were unquestionably appreciated by Gen. Halleck. It had fallen to him to retrieve the tremendous blunder of approaching Richmond over the Peninsula. Could he safely extricate the endangered army of McClellan from the James River, and place it beside that of Gen. Pope on the Rappahannock, the odds of the war would again turn to the side of the North, and the campaign be renewed with the most encouraging auspices. To effect the salvation of McClellan, Pope was sent to demonstrate on Richmond. The rebels were not slow to recognize their opportune moment. They neglected altogether to follow the retreating columns of McClellan down the James; but gathering all their forces, and urging Northward every General and every soldier, they attempted to extinguish Pope before reinforcements could reach him. Their movement was not, however, sufficiently rapid. Some portion of McClellan's army, with the bulk of Burnside's, had effected a junction with Pope before the great rush of the rebels came; and thus strengthened, the National commander was enabled to fall back in perfect order from the Rapidan to the Rappahannock, and to contest on the banks of the latter the further advance of the enemy. But the enemy was aware how tardily the divisions of McClellan were moving to the support of Pope, and knew too well, that unless he could fling his entire force upon our people, while their numbers were still incomplete, and before the combined army had assumed any sort of organization, his hopes of victory were forever lost; and hence the incredible energy with which the legions of Lee, and Longstreet and Jackson were moved to the rear of our lines. Their calculations, unfortunately, were too nearly sound. The troops of McClellan came up slowly; the first ripple of the newly-called troops had not shown itself; and accordingly, the blow struck by our desperate antagonists was nearly fatal. Had not our brave fellows answered to the admirable generalship with which they were handled, and fought grandly and staunchly every inch of those battle-grounds, the traditions of which were so profoundly discouraging, we might have recorded before this the annihilation of our army and the capture of Washington. But with all their haste, and all the ill-understood tardiness of our own reinforcements, the hour struck before the rebels were ready.

To-day the state of things, which it was the whole design of the insurgent leaders to anticipate, confronts them. The junction of Burnside's and McClellan's armies, with the army of Pope, is completed. The latter has leisure to organize on the secure vantage ground of the Centreville Ridge the vast body of troops, which the realization of Gen. Halleck's plan has placed at his disposal; new regiments march into his encampments at the rate of ten thousand men a day—regiments composed of a class of men, the superiors of which have not heretofore been placed in the field. Time is afforded for the accumulation of supplies and munitions; and it will need bnt a day or two for the Union General to take the offensive with a force greatly outnumbering the foe. The pause of two days, on the other hand, does nothing for the enemy. It brings him, there is every reason to believe, no reinforcements. He occupies a desert destitute of supplies. His communications are cut off; if we read correctly the confused reports vouchsafed us, his lines of retreat are commanded by divisions of Union troops. As between the rebel army—the numbers of which, stated at 250,000, would probably be exaggerated if fixed at half that sum—and the National forces, all the odds of any future combat weigh in favor of the latter. The enemy will scarcely leave the banks of Bull Run to attack the easily defensible position at Centreville; nor will Gen. Pope be intimidated by the exploded imposture of masked batteries and tremendous intrenchments—the bugaboos which have already cost the nation so hugely—from forcing the rebel lines when the moment for assault is indicated. It will not, of course, be a fatality, but it will certainly be a remarkable coincidence, if the war end where it substantially began, on the field of Bull Run.

The Pending Battles.—There is intense anxiety everywhere concerning the result of the great battle now going on in front of Washington; but it is not what it would have been a month ago. Although it will have a very marked effect upon the fortunes of the rebellion, it is not felt that an adverse result would be fatal to the Union cause. Our armies cannot be destroyed without leaving the rebels too weak for an immediate advance upon Washington; and, during that delay, we can, if need be, throw forward the half million men who have already been called for, and with them resist any force the rebels can bring against the Capital.

On the other hand, the defeat of the rebels, if they are defeated, must be fatal. They have thrown upon Washington *the whole of their army*—not over 15,000 having been left in Richmond; and they will find it impossible to collect another for any renewal of their attempt to overthrow the Government. They will fight with desperation, undoubtedly, for they have everything staked upon the issue of the conflict. Gen. Jackson is said to have made them a speech before going into action, in which he told them that their defeat would be the downfall of the Southern Confederacy, and that they must fight, therefore, as if they were fighting for life.

Our own troops have everything to animate them to the most heroic exertions, and we have no doubt that they will do whatever men can do to vindicate their own honor, and to protect the Government and the Constitution of their beloved country. If they win the day, the war will be substantially ended. They have a strong position, a powerful and fresh reserve, and Generals who have their confidence and will justify it.

The Patriotism of the Country.

One thing is worthy of notice in the present condition of affairs,—whatever may be the result of the pending battles, *no one dreams of surrender*. Even if our whole army should be annihilated, the universal voice of the country would demand that another should be put immediately into the field, and that the contest be at once renewed.

Every one has come to feel at last that the struggle turns upon no small issues, and cannot be settled by any half-way victory on either side. It is a contest for *supremacy*. Either the United States or the Confederate States must rule the whole country. Neither will be content with anything less. There is not room on the Continent for two nations,—made up of such material, animated by such sentiments, impelled by such ambition as those which would, in the event of separation, divide this Republic. There can be no boundary line found which either side would accept. Neither one of the two would surrender sovereignty of the Mississippi—neither would abandon the great highway to the Pacific,—neither would surrender to the other control of the ports on the Atlantic or the Gulf. Both are bold, aspiring, grasping nations,—as eager for empire as were ever the Romans, and as incapable of yielding anything for which they have the ability to fight.

This contest cannot end until one side or the other has been subdued. The South has made the appeal to arms. It has challenged the trial, and the issue will be fought out. It had the advantage of us in preparation, in definiteness of purpose, and in vigor of determination; and it consequently at the outset gained over us some encouraging and not unimportant victories. But this will have no effect on the final result. It may delay but it cannot change it. We shall carry on this war until we have utterly crushed the military power of the rebellion and reëstablished the sway of the American flag and Constitution.

Our people, therefore, are not dismayed even at the prospect of defeats which they know will be but temporary. They see very distinctly that the contest between us and the rebels is for *sovereignty*—that they must either rule us, or we shall rule them; and they do not falter for an instant in deciding how such an issue shall be met.

Rebellion in Italy.

The Garibaldi uprising has reached that critical stage when it must speedily either die out or light a conflagration throughout all Italy. The theory of those who have claimed that there was a secret understanding between Garibaldi and the Italian Government, and who interpret the opposition of Victor Emanuel as of a piece with the protests he entered against the movement of '59—a theory which we have never for a moment entertained—has received a new and emphatic contradiction in the Senate at Turin, where M. Ratazzi, the Prime Minister, has declared that the Government consider Garibaldi "*in a state of rebellion*, and the situation of Italy grave;" though he, at the same time, expressed hopes that the difficulties will be surmounted. But the most curious turn of affairs is the report of the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, that Napoleon has expressed a very decided condemnation of Garibaldi's movements, and "was even of the opinion that the Italian Government were not quite blameless in the matter!" Whether the blame attaches to their *opposition* to the enterprise, or to their supposed secret *favoring* of it, is not mentioned: but that Napoleon is *really* opposed to the new uprising, is something which we shall believe—when there is some evidence of it; not till then.

In the meantime, though no actual collision has occurred between the Garibaldini and the King's troops, the Red-Shirted leader is still moving on. Gen. Mella, believing it to be the intention of Garibaldi to proceed to Messina, had placed guards at the approaches to that city. Garibaldi, however, profiting by the distance of the royal troops from him, rapidly directed his march towards Catania. Communication between Catania and other towns was interrupted, and it is announced that the fleet in the waters of that town will oppose the embarkation or debarcation of volunteers.

It is impossible, with our present imperfect lights, to distribute the blame of the Sicilian enterprise with even approximate justice. While we firmly believe that the Turin Government is honest and earnest in its present opposition to the movement, it is just possible that they are remotely responsible for it. There are those who assert that Garibaldi is the victim of Ministerial duplicity, and that he only discovered at the last moment *his own antagonism to the policy of the Government*. According to his apologists, crafty intriguers, misconceiving his character, have for their own purposes encouraged his illusions, until their disavowal of his projects has almost driven him mad. We may find a kind of analogy (though the *soul* of the analogy is wanting) to this complication of affairs, in the encouragement which the leaders of the secession treason found in certain men and parties at the North, until the flagrant acts of the traitors kindled such a fire in the loyal States as consumed these Northern sympathizers.

In the frame of mind in which Garibaldi must be, we fear that the worst is to be anticipated. Unless that good Socratic genius that has more than once impelled him to give up his own cherished schemes, when once convinced that Italy would suffer by their realization, shall again prove potent over the great-hearted liberator, we foresee nothing but disaster for Italy. It is hard, certainly, that he who has done more than all others to make Italy what it is, should be called a "rebel;" and yet if he persevere in his enterprise in face of the serious opposition of the King, we do not see what other name can be applied to him. He has a right to risk his own life and reputation; but he has no right to engage his country in hopeless undertakings. It is with the sincerest sympathy that the friends of Constitutional Government in America—who have some experience of what Constitutional Government is worth—will pray that Garibaldi may be counseled aright.

The New Bounty and the Draft.—According to the proclamation of Gov. Morgan, published yesterday, the State bounty of $50 is to be continued to all who shall enlist up to the 6th instant. The object of this measure is doubtless to encourage volunteer enlistments up to the time when the preparations for drafting shall be completed. The offer of bounty made by the Governor on the 17th of July was only intended to apply to enlistments under the first quota of sixty thousand—the idea being that drafting would then begin immediately. This quota has, we are glad to learn from Gov. Morgan, been fully made up: but in the meanwhile the enrollment has, we are sorry to learn, *not* been completed, and hence the extension of the bounty. We regret the occasion for this, as the draft *should* have been made on the 1st instant, the time appointed: but as it is, it is, no doubt, well to hold out the same inducements to fresh volunteers as have been offered to the former ones.

The Governor also announces in his proclamation that a bounty of $50 will, until further notice, be paid to private soldiers "who may enlist to serve three years or the war, to fill up the regiments, battalions and batteries of New-York State, *which were in the field before the 2d of July, and to those only*." This is a judicious measure, and touches the cardinal want in our present system of recruitment—namely, the need of constant reinforcements to fill up the regiments as their ranks are thinned by battle and disease. It is the strange failure to foresee and provide against this inevitable depletion that has been the source of almost all our mishaps. Even yet the Administration has made no provision for this imperative want. The men obtained by draft are not available for this purpose, as the term of service for which they are taken is but nine months, and it would be the height of folly to consolidate these with soldiers enlisted for the war. There remain, therefore, only those who voluntarily come forward and enroll themselves in the ranks of the old regiments, and as the stimulus to do this does not equal the inducements held out to them to enter new organizations, their number is very limited indeed. Obviously the plan to be adopted is for the General Government (not individual States) to offer a uniform bounty to all who shall enlist in the old regiments, of such magnitude as shall be *a powerful and constant stimulus in this direction*. In France, notwithstanding the standing resource of conscription, there is a perpetual offer of the enormous bounty of 2,500 francs ($500) to all who enroll themselves in existing regiments. It is a fatal mistake that we did not, at the beginning of the war, imitate this example; and we certainly should lose no time in doing so now.

The President's Emancipation Policy.—A Committee in the Kentucky Legislature has reported *against* emancipating their slaves for compensation, in accordance with the recommendation of President Lincoln. Although no legislative action has yet been taken on the subject, there can be no doubt that Kentucky will follow the example of Missouri in her action upon it.

It is very clear that none of the Border States are prepared to take any steps towards emancipation. There is undoubtedly a party in each of them in favor of that policy, but it is as yet in a minority in them all. Upon no subject does public sentiment move so slowly in every part of the South as upon this. All the prejudices, habits of thought, social usages, pride of opinion, of character and of position, combine to fortify the people of every Southern State against any suggestion of the kind. Whether these strong barriers against reform will ever yield to the influences of civilization and Christianity alone, may be doubtful. There is great reason to believe that they will be forced away, sooner or later, by the stern pressure of military power. If the South, by their obstinacy in rebellion, make it necessary for the Government to push its conquering armies to the Gulf, it will certainly extirpate Slavery from its path.

Whatever may be the practical result, President Lincoln has given the world a convincing proof of his just and generous consideration for the rights and interests of the Southern people by the suggestion he has made on their behalf. He has given them the opportunity of securing full compensation for their slaves. If they decline this, they may go a little further and fare a great deal worse.

False and Disheartening Rumors.—Our community is agitated every day by the most agonizing rumors from the field of battle. Yesterday we had it reported from time to time that our army had been utterly routed,—that our whole force had fallen back upon Alexandria, that Gen. McClellan had been arrested for treachery, and that the Capital was certain to fall into rebel hands. To a very great extent, the Government has made itself responsible for this unpleasant state of things, by its suppression of all military intelligence. Possibly there may be good reasons for this, which the future will disclose; but thus far it seems only to have been productive of mischief.

Gen. McClellan.—We have no disposition to canvass the reports concerning Gen. McClellan, which were rife in the City yesterday. If they are true, and he has intentionally withheld any aid which he could possibly give to our gallant soldiers struggling with the rebels within cannon shot of his camp, there is no need of anticipating the punishment which will be inflicted upon him by an outraged and indignant nation. For the present, grave as are the appearances against him, we prefer to believe that his delay in moving forward has been due to other causes than his own will.

It will be seen that the Government has virtually deprived him of any active participation in the pending conflict, as it has restricted his command to "that portion of the Army of the Potomac which is *not* ordered to join Gen. Pope." As nearly the whole effective portion of that army has already joined Gen. Pope, his command will be limited to a very few thousand men, and will be without importance. The Government would scarcely have taken this step without some serious dereliction of duty on his part.

Gen. McClellan's career has been one of the most remarkable incidents of the war. We shall have in due time, as a matter of course, a full exposition of it, with all the documents essential to a just interpretation of his relations with the Government. Until that time any decisive judgment upon it would be premature. But he has utterly lost the confidence and high consideration which he once enjoyed at the hands of the American people.

Senator Willard.—The *Evening Post* is mistaken in saying that Judge Willard, who has just died at Saratoga Springs, acted with the Democrats in the State Senate last Winter. He was elected without opposition in his district, but acted throughout with the Unionists and Republicans of the Legislature. No member of either house was more zealous or hearty in the prosecution of the war, and of all measures essential to the support of the Federal Government in carrying it on. His health was feeble when he took his seat, and before the close of the session he found it impossible to go through the performance of his daily duties. He left Albany about a month before the session was over, but took a very warm interest in the Metropolitan Health Bill, and of sundry other measures calculated to increase the efficiency of our laws. Though not present at the Legislative caucus which adopted the address and resolutions which have since been made the basis of the Union Party in this State, he gave them his most cordial acquiescence and support.

Judge Willard was a lawyer and jurist of high reputation in this State; and his opinion upon all matters of law had great weight in the Senate. He was 64 years old at the time of his death, and enjoyed the universal respect and esteem of all who knew him.

A Brigade of Exempts.—A scheme for the formation of a brigade of veterans, originated in the teeming and patriotic brain of Mr Samuel Hotaling, is given in another column. It is the plan of that gentleman to draw upon the exempts for the material of this useful organization, and to subject the matured frames of his recruits to the same vigorous discipline and drill as have brought the striplings of the Seventh and Twelfth Regiments to the perfection of soldiership. It is proper to say, Mr. Hotaling brings to the work much salutary experience. He participated largely in the muster of the Home Guard last year, never forsaking the ranks of that public-spirited corps, until the shafts of ridicule, launched at it by invidious wits, suborned by the rebel Government, consigned it to an untimely fate. Since that unfortunate period, Mr. Hotaling has devoted his energies to recruiting for the old regiments actually in the service, adding, as he is proud to say, more than four hundred men, by his own singular exertions, to the rank and file of the army. Services so splendid should not be left for posterity to reward. Let all who are too aged and infirm to join the active forces in the field hasten to enroll themselves at the office of Mr. Hotaling.

Millions or a Draft.—Councilman Orton is actuated, we cheerfully believe, by the most patriotic motives, in recommending an appropriation of half a million dollars to encourage recruiting—holding, as he does, that the fate of the war is to be determined in ten days. But is he quite as sound in argument as in purpose? The true, and only way to raise troops in a hurry is to draft them. The process requires no expenditure of time, and we suspect the delays which the Government refers to as requiring a postponement of the draft might easily be obviated, if circumstances really required the degree of urgency Mr. Orton insists upon. If 300,000 troops must be had in a fortnight, let us have the draft, and let us save our half-million.

Closing the Stable After the Horse is Stolen.—Commodore Wilkes has done a very good thing in demolishing City Point—the pity is he did not do it a month ago, when our transports were daily being fired into by the batteries there. Now that our army has abandoned the Peninsula, it is of very little importance whether the water approach to Richmond is kept open or not. To the imbecility of the navy on the James River, we owe it that the rebel Capital was not long ago in our hands; and the *ex post facto* success of Commodore Wilkes is of a piece with the rest of our naval victories in that quarter.

Sketch of the Life and Services of Surgeon-Gen. Hammond, U. S. A.

Wm. A. Hammond was born in Maryland in 1828, his parents moving to Harrisburgh, Penn., when he was four years of age, where he resided until entering the army in 1849. He studied medicine in Philadelphia and New-York. His first services were in New-Mexico, where he was actively engaged on the field for four years, subsequently serving in Florida, at West Point, and in Kansas. He was the most intimate friend of the late Gen. Lyon, with whom he served in Kansas throughout the Border-ruffian war. While in Kansas he twice accompanied Topographical Engineers to the Rocky Mountains, and was medical director of the Sioux Expedition under Gen. Harney. After this he visited Europe for the purpose of acquiring information relative to the arrangements of the Military Hospitals of France, England, and Germany, and also to witness the workings of the medical organizations of the various armies. He returned in 1859, and after a year's service, resigned to accept the Professorship of Anatomy and Physic in the University of Maryland, Baltimore. The wounded soldiers of the Massachusetts Sixth Regiment, who were the victims of the Baltimore riot of the 19th of April, were cared for by Dr. Hammond. After witnessing that scene he immediately applied to headquarters and was restored to the army as an Assistant Surgeon. Since then he has been in active service on the Staffs of Gens. Patterson and Banks, having charge of the large hospitals in Hagerstown, Frederick and Baltimore, and was, at the time of his appointment to his present high position, the Medical Inspector of Camps and Hospitals in Western Virginia. During his many years of service he has written many works on scientific subjects, many of which have been translated and printed in foreign countries. He was appointed Surgeon-General of the United States Army on the 28th of April, 1862, with the rank of Brigadier-General. In stature Gen. Hammond is very imposing, being six feet two inches in height, weighing 230 pounds, and his demeanor is that of a thorough soldier. His varied capabilities and practical knowledge of the wants of the sick and wounded, and his promptness in personally seeing that all sanitary measures are adopted throughout his department that will tend to alleviate the sufferings of our unfortunate soldiers, will be well appreciated, not only by the Government, but by the people of this country.

[illegible]

The North American Off Cape Race.

The London Press on the Situation and Prospects in America.

EARL RUSSELL DEFENDED.

Return of the Tuscarora to Kingstown.

THE FRENCH HARVEST.

LATEST ASPECT OF THE ITALIAN QUESTION

Napoleon Condemns Garibaldi and Implicates the Italian Government.

GARIBALDI AND THE TURIN SENATE.

THE MOVEMENT DECLARED A REBELLION

Commercial and Financial News—Consols 93 to 93 1-4.

CAPE RACE, Monday, Sept. 1, 1862.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool on the 21st, *via* Londonderry on the 22d of August arrived off this point, *en route* to Quebec, at 7 o'clock on Sunday morning. She was boarded by the News Yacht of the Associated Press and a summary of her news obtained.

The *North American* experienced heavy westerly winds.

The steamship *Etna*, from New-York, arrived in Liverpool on the 20th ult.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Quebec, also arrived at Liverpool on the 20th ult.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 21st ult.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Federal gunboat *Tuscarora* left Belfast Lough early on the morning of the 20th ult., and returned to Kingstown and anchored outside the bay on the same night.

The London *Globe* has republished the correspondence between the Governors of the Northern States and President LINCOLN relative to enlistments, to show that the term "unnecessary and injurious civil war," for the use of which Earl RUSSELL has been strongly denounced in America, actually occurs in President LINCOLN's letter.

The *Globe* suggests that the detractors of Earl Russell must have lost sight of President LINCOLN's remarks.

The London *Times*, in an editorial on the latest phase of the civil war in America, says:

"We infer from the undisguised sneers of the Northern journals, and the bold insolence of members of the bar, as exemplified in the Gordon case in Boston, that an under current of popular disgust with the management of the war is beginning to find expression."

The *Times*, referring to the conscription and attendant measures, says that the land of self-government and unlimited freedom is now ruled by a force that is creating terror. It adds that "involuntary servitude is now the lot of the white race."

The London *Morning Herald* says:

"It would be the salvation of the Northern States if Europe would immediately forbid the hopeless continuance of the war."

The *Herald* then urges that if a decisive disaster should befall Gen. MCCLELLAN, Gen. POPE or Gen. BUELL, that the North may carry on a border warfare, and maintain the blockade, but will have nothing to say against the Power that proffers to the South "recognition and the right hand of fellowship."

The *Daily News* says that the symptoms of bitterness and desperation of the South are such that the extraordinary exertions on the part of the North are called for. It adds: "It is sufficiently clear that the war can only be speedily closed by bringing an overwhelming force into the field, and every friend, not only of America, but of humanity and peace, will therefore desire to see new levies raised and equipped without further delay."

The *Star* denies that there are any signs as yet that the genuine American population are disposed to resist or evade the requirements of the Federal Government. It says "If the summons to arms be but generally obeyed, the South will presently have to encounter such an armed force as the most powerful European monarchy would be unable to resist."

FRANCE.

The Paris *Pays* says that the harvest is the best of the last ten years, and that we will not be compelled to have recourse to any corn from abroad.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that the Emperor recently expressed a very decided condemnation of GARIBALDI's movements, and was even of the opinion that the Italian Government were not quite blameless in the matter.

The Paris Bourse was flat on the 20th ultimo at 68f. 95c. for the Rentes.

The embarkation of troops for Mexico has been suspended until after the arrival of the next mail from Vera Cruz.

ITALY.

It is confirmed that GARIBALDI entered Catania and was well received by the people.

In the Italian Senate, on the 20th, a member requested an explanation of the events in Sicily.

M. RATAZZI replied that the Government considered GARIBALDI in a state of rebellion and the situation of Sicily grave—but hoped the difficulties would be surmounted.

M. RATAZZI also stated that communication between Catania and other towns was interrupted.

Gen. MELLA, believing it to be the intention of GARIBALDI to proceed to Messina, had placed guards at the approaches to that city. GARIBALDI, however, profiting by the distance of the Royal troops from him, rapidly directed his march toward Catania. The fleet in the waters of that town will oppose the embarkation or debarkation of volunteers

It was hoped that in a few days Sicily would be restored to its normal condition.

The Senate, after hearing M. RATAZZI's explanation, adopted the following:

Resolved, That the Senate are convinced that the Ministers will act with the greatest energy that order, law and the dignity of the Crown and Parliament may be maintained intact.

The London *Times* editorially blames GARIBALDI's rashness, and says his success would indefinitely prolong the occupation of Rome.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

In the London Money Market, the funds were weaker.

The *Times* "City Article" attributes the fall in the funds to the telegrams in the Extras giving the news from America, which, the "Article" says, shows an increase in anarchy and ferocity throughout the entire country, and diminishes the probability of an end to the contest until the exercise of mutual extermination shall have been tried to the last point."

Money was in good demand at unchanged rates.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday—P M.

The Garibaldian question is unchanged.

Sicily is proclaimed to be in siege.

[illegible] saying that he will dissolve [illegible] force.

Commercial per North American.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—THURSDAY.

The sales of Cotton for three days reached 67,000 bales, including 41,000 to speculators and exporters. The market has been excited, with an advance of 2d. @3d. ℔ lb., and some accounts say 4d. The sales to-day were 5,000 bales, including 3,500 to speculators and exporters, the market closing more quiet, and unchanged.

Advices from Manchester represent an excited and advancing market. The sales have been small, and prices have advanced considerably on all qualities of goods and yarns.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market is generally firm. Various circulars report: FLOUR firmer, with an improvement on the finer qualities. WHEAT firm and steady CORN steady; mixed, 29s. 6d.@29s. 9d.; white, 32s.@32s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The market is generally dull. BEEF very dull. PORK heavy. BACON steady. LARD firm, at 42s. 6d.@43s. 6d. TALLOW quiet, at 47s.@47s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES quiet, at 31s.@32s. for Pots and Pearls. ROSIN firm, at 24s. for Common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet at 120s. SUGAR steady. COFFEE inactive. RICE quiet.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS upward, with a slight advance. SUGAR quiet and steady. COFFEE buoyant. TEA quiet and steady. RICE inactive. TALLOW firm. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet at 110s.@115s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Thursday at 93½@93¾ for Money. American Stocks steady. Illinois Central Shares 50@49 discount; Erie 30½@31½.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 113,000 bales, including 55,000 bales to speculators, and 17,000 to exporters. The market is excited, and the following advances have taken place over last week's quotations: 4d.@4½d. on American, 2d. on Surats, and 3d.@4d. on other sorts, the market finally closing with a recession of ¼d.@½d. The sales, to-day, (Friday,) have been 5,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet and unchanged, at the following quotations:

	Fair.	Midd'ling.
Orleans	27d.	25½d
Mobiles	26½d.	25d.
Uplands	24½d.	23d.

Stock in port, 82,000 bales, including 20,000 of American.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is dull. The weather is favorable for the crops. Wheat is easier.

PROVISIONS.—The market is dull but steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed on Friday at 93@93¼ for Money. Bullion in the Bank has decreased £104,250.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—The latest sales were: Illinois Central, 50@49½ discount; Erie, 30½@31¼.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE NEWSPAPERS.

Appointments Under the Tax Law.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 1.

NEGRO COLONIZATION.

The scheme of the President, though abandoned so far as it is contemplated sending out families this fall, has yet produced some interesting results. The publicity of the measure has developed a strong interest in the movement among the negroes themselves who have heretofore always opposed it. Within two days after the publication of Senator POMEROY's address he had applications from over one hundred families. He has since received proposals from a number sufficient to load two vessels. Among them are two sons of FRED. DOUGLASS, who has written Senator POMEROY the following letter:

ROCHESTER, Aug. 27, 1862.

HON. S. S. POMEROY—*My Dear Sir*: I assent to neither the justice nor the wisdom of colonizing the free colored people in Central America, or elsewhere out of the United States. The American Government could far better employ the energies of this people by stimulating their friendship for the country, and giving them an opportunity, in common with others, to protect and defend its institutions. But I am not now to discuss with you the policy of this colonization scheme. The power and responsibility for the measure belong alike to the Government. Option is yours—necessity ours. It is a hard alternative. To see my children usefully and happily settled in this, the land of their birth and ancestors, has been the hope and ambition of my manhood; but events stronger than any power I can oppose to them, have convinced my son that the chances here are all against him, and he desires to join your colony, and perhaps a younger brother also. * * * * I have never ceased to remember you, and to observe with pleasure and gratitude your fidelity to liberty and humanity in the high position you now occupy. I shall be glad to know that you receive my son LEWIS as one of your colony. I shall follow him with my blessing, if I do not follow him personally. * *

Sadly and truly yours,

FRED'K DOUGLASS.

Among those offered are twenty-two slaves, whose master, resident about eighteen miles from here, in Virginia, proposes to manumit them if the Government will send them off. Senator POMEROY replied that he must first consult the negroes in regard to *their willingness* to go. He wishes the colored race to consider the movement their own, and is willing to contribute his services as their friend.

The action of Congress in appropriating money for this colonization was intended to result in the removal of the slaves liberated in this District, and the confiscated slaves of rebels.

Half of all the applications made thus far are from Maryland.

The Administration desires Senator POMEROY to select a sufficient number of men from the applicants, and with them to undertake a trip of exploration, with a view of selecting a suitable region for a colony, and making arrangements with the authorities. His own views are at present favorable to the Valley of the Amazon.

GEN. HALLECK AND THE NEWSPAPERS.

It does not appear that Gen. HALLECK's orders, expelling correspondents from the army, are the result of any settled policy in regard to newspapers. As at Corinth, he believed a crisis to be at hand that demanded special caution. So, in a still greater degree, did he lately consider affairs to be critical in Virginia. When he assumed command here, he found the army of the Potomac in a position of great danger on the Peninsula, while Washington itself was far from safe. His first care was to avert both dangers; and the imminence of the crisis demanded the most stringent measures. He had to contend as well against the impatience of the public and the enterprise of the journalists, as against the tardiness of Gen. McCLELLAN in obeying the orders for retreat. Just then the indiscreet publication in the *Tribune* of certain letters from the Peninsula, giving a clue to the plans of Gen. HALLECK, determined him to repeat his Western order, as the success of his plans to rescue the army of the Potomac and save Washington depended entirely upon the most profound secresy.

Whatever the immediate results of the fighting in Eastern Virginia, it is due to Gen. HALLECK to admit that he has successfully accomplished the popular measure of *massing the army on the direct road to Richmond*. That he has done this under the most critical circumstances, and without any loss, entitles his actions to the charitable judgment of the public. Whether or not arrangements can be made by which the Press and the country shall receive *facilities* for news at the hands of the Commanding General is a question which can only be debated after the present imminent peril shall have passed.

CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS.

It is understood that this enterprise has its direction from the office of Gen. HALLECK. The unjust imputation which it implies on the intelligence and loyalty of journalists could be more easily borne if the restrictions were made to apply equally and fairly. So long, however, as Gen. HALLECK continues to disregard the remonstrances of his own friends as well as the scribes of the people, and persists in granting to the Washington papers those rights which he denies to the journals of the great cities, he cannot expect to escape the expression of merited censure.

AN INDIAN WAR IN NEW-MEXICO.

A gentleman recently arrived from New-Mexico reports that the Indian troubles there are serious. The Apaches and Navajoes are waging a war of plunder, which has already resulted in the loss of hundreds of thousands of cattle and sheep, besides a very considerable destruction of life. This war is supposed to be guided by the rebels, although the Indians have never been thoroughly friendly. KIT CARSON is in the field at the head of a new regiment raised for him; and it is believed that he will be able to hold the savages in check.

KANSAS AND THE DRAFT.

Major T. B. ELDRIDGE, who was here on official business for the State of Kansas, has left again for the West. At his last interview with Secretary STANTON, the latter informed him definitely that no draft would be ordered in that State. He also stated that Gen. LANE had no authority to enlist negroes, and that if he did so they would not be accepted by the Government.

THE POSTAGE-STAMP CURRENCY.

The working of the postage-stamp currency is very satisfactory. The notes are of convenient size and denominations, and those of different amounts easily distinguished by color and figure. It is a relief to possess a small currency again, which is legal tender; and the effect already is to make silver more plenty in the market.

BRIG.-GEN. BLENKER.

Brig.-Gen. BLENKER states, in a card, that he is not living on his farm as reported, but remains here, waiting for orders.

OFFICERS ADMONISHED TO DUTY.

The officers, principally of the new regiments, have so thronged our hotels and other public places for some days past, that the Provost guard, yesterday, took occasion to make an arrest of them. All not entitled to be absent from their respective regiments are to report themselves to-morrow to an Aid of Gen. HALLECK.

DEATH OF GEN. TAYLOR.

Gen. TAYLOR, wounded in the recent battle, died last night at Alexandria, at the residence of Mr. CORCORAN, the banker, which has been taken for a hospital. The grounds will accommodate five hundred tents. Other houses in the district will be occupied for similar purposes.

LEAVE FOR THE WOUNDED.

Surgeon-General HAMMOND is the only one at present having authority to grant passes to the army lines on business connected with the wounded.

Hundreds of physicians from Pennsylvania and other States arrived here to-day, all of whom were available.

Hacks, omnibusses, and other vehicles, including express and store wagons, were pressed into the service of the Government for public purposes.

Some of our citizens have already responded to the request to receive the wounded into their houses.

NO LIQUOR SELLING IN WASHINGTON.

Vehicles have all day been arriving here with wounded, a large number of whom require but little surgical attention.

The order from headquarters of the Military District of Washington, prohibiting the retail of spirituous liquors within this District, operates upon grocers, and all other dealers engaged in their sale, some of whom have removed their stock, while others have stored it away in secure places. The restriction will probably be of only temporary duration.

A NEW PROVOST GUARD.

The One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment have been detailed for Provost duty, their predecessors having been ordered elsewhere.

APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE TAX LAW.

The following are the appointments for Illinois under the Excise and Direct Tax Law.

First District—Collector, George Schneider, of Chicago; Assessor, Edward Peck, of Chicago.

Second District—Collector, Martz Talcott, of Rockford; Assessor, Duncan Ferguson, of Rockford.

Third District—Collector, Henry A. Mix, of Oregon; Assessor, Lester H. Robinson, of Morrison.

Fourth District—Collector, Seth C. Sherman, of Quincy; Assessor, William D. Henderson, of Aledo.

Fifth District—Collector, John H. Bryant, of Princeton; Assessor, Thomas H. Moore, of Peoria.

Sixth District—Collector, Lewis Ellsworth, of Massesville; Assessor, Eli L. Waterman, of Ottawa.

Seventh District—Collector, W. T. Cunningham, of Dawesville; Assessor, George W. Rivers, of Paris.

Eighth District—Collector, Turner R. King, of Spriegfield; Assessor, Peter Folsom, of Bloomington.

Ninth District—Collector, William G. Green, of Menard County; Assessor, A. C. Babcock, of Fulton County.

Tenth District—Collector, Jed. F. Alexander, of Greenville; Assessor, John Moses, of Winchester.

Eleventh District—Collector, Daniel R. Green, of Salem; Assessor, Peter R. Smith, of Petty's.

Twelfth District—Collector, Herain Barber; Assessor, Frederick Grenner, of Bellville.

Thirteenth District—Collector, Daniel G. Hay, of Burnet Prairie; Assessor, Dewitt C. Barbour, of Tamaroa.

FOR IOWA.

Fiest District—Collector, J. C. Walker, of Fort Madison; Assessor, R M. Pitchell, of Mount Pleasant.

Second District—Collector, George W. Ells, of Davenport; Assessor, Rhuy Fay, of Muscatine.

Third District—Collector, Jed. Luke, of Independence; Assessor, Jesse T. Jarratt, of Dubuque.

Fourth District—Collector, Elijah Sells, of Desmoines; Assessor, J. H. Jerome, of Iowa City.

Fifth District—Collector, J. C. Hagans, of Mount Ayr; Assessor, John N. Dewey, of Desmoines.

Sixth District—Collector, S. P. Hewitt, Jr., of Eagle Grove; Assessor, Delos Arnold, of Marshalltown.

FOR KENTUCKY.

The First, Second and Third Congressional Districts compose the First Collection District; the Fourth and Sixth, the Second Collection District; the Fifth and Seventh, the Third; and the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth form the Fourth and last Collection District, the appointments having already been published.

In order to correct a typographical error in the last appointments for New-York, it is necessary to say: William Orton is Collector, and John F. Cleveland, Assessor, for the Sixth; and Marshal B. Lake, Collector, and George F. Steinbaeumer, Assessor, for the Seventh District.

An impression prevails that the excise and direct tax law requires that stamps be now used on bank notes, checks, and on all papers mentioned in schedule B, the law requires that stamps be used on these papers on and after the 1st of October, and not before. Certain parties appointed as assessors under this law, have declined their appointments, owing to the small amount of compensation. The Department considers the compensation of this office too small. Congress will probably, in view of this fact, make adequate provision.

REGULATIONS FOR VISITORS TO THE ARMY IN VIRGINIA.

No persons are allowed to visit Alexandria without a proper pass. No civilians are allowed passes to go the battle-field or to POPE's army. Passes are required from persons crossing the bridges and ferries. No huckster wagons are allowed to go to the camps over the river without passes. No liquors are allowed to pass over the river unless with a pass. The Provost-Marshal's office was crowded all day by parties anxious to procure the proper documents for crossing the river.

From Grand Turk.

The *Royal Standard*, of Aug. 23, is received. It is a "neutral" British paper, and gravely asserts that the "impression is gaining ground at the North that the Southern Confederacy would have to be ultimately acknowledged."

The brig *Enrique*, from New-York for Porto Plata, with an assorted cargo, was totally wrecked July 29, on Silver Cay Bank. Crew saved.

The brig *Calvert*, from Salt Cay for Philadelphia, with a cargo of salt, was totally wrecked on the 20th on the northwestern reef of Grand Turk. Her materials and crew were saved.

The *Standard* quotes the salt market as follows: "We have had a moderate demand for salt this week, the quantity shipped amounting to over 40,000 bushels. The weather occasionally has looked very threatening, but up to the present time there has been little or no rain. We have an ample supply of salt on hand, with a prospect of further gatherings. Last sales, 7c. Export duty, ¼c.

Earthquake at Sea.

SERIOUS SHOCK EXPERIENCED BY THE BRIG ALICE.

From Capt. ATWOOD, of the British brig *Alice*, arrived yesterday morning, from Rio Hache, we learn the revolution is still going on in the interior.

The liberal party are in possession of all the principal places. But little business of any kind doing, in consequence of most of the inhabitants having to carry arms.

On Friday, 22d August, off the west end of St. Domingo, Capt. A. experienced a severe shock of an earthquake, which shook the vessel like a leaf. It lasted about ten or twelve seconds.

Death of Hon. John Willard.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 1.

Hon. JOHN WILLARD, member of the State Senate, died at his residence here this afternoon, aged 70 years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, corrects acidity and cures wind-colic, gives rest, comfort and health to Children Teething, and is a sure remedy in cases of Cholera Infantum. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

Mme. Demorest's Mirror of Fashions—Quarterly Journal Du Grande Monde. Single copies, 25 cts.; yearly, $1, with a valuable premium. Published No. 473 Broadway, and sold everywhere. Sent by mail on receipt of the price. Fall number contains a large steel portrait of Mme. Demorest, three full-sized patterns, magnificent fashion plates, 100 fine engravings, etc., etc., presenting the largest, latest and best fashion magazine in the world. Now ready. Several canvassers wanted.

1862. Genin's Grand Fall Opening. 1862.

Every style of gentlemen's dress silk hats,
Ladies' riding hats, whips and gauntlets,
Misses' and infants' silk and felt hats,
Boys' hats and caps of every description,
will be introduced by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway,
On THURSDAY, Sept. 4.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

BOYD—SCOTT.—In Portland, Me., on Friday, Aug. 29, by Rev. H. Stebbins, NICHOLAS E. BOYD, of Portland, to KATE PARKER, daughter of Capt. Andrew Scott, of Flushing.

CRUMMEY—CONNER.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. S. Karr, EDWARD B. CRUMMEY to MARTHA J. CONNER, all of Brooklyn.

ELLIOT—FRAZEE.—On Thursday, Aug. 28, at Christ Church, Belleville, N. J., by Rev. Alfred B. Beach, D. D., JAMES W. ELLIOT, M. D., of New-York City, to CARRIE J., daughter of Benjamin Frazee, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

BETHUNE.—At Florence, Italy, on Sunday, April 27, Rev. GEO. W. BETHUNE, D. D., in the 58th year of his age.

His remains have been brought home for interment. The funeral services will be held in the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives of his family, the Consistory of 21st-st. Reformed Dutch Church, the Reverend the Clergy, the members of the American Philosophical Society, the members of the New-York Historical Society, the Council of New-York University, the Professors of the Theological Seminary at New-Brunswick, are invited to assemble in the 21st-st. Church, at 1 o'clock, to join in the funeral procession.

EMERSON.—At Perth Amboy, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 31, WILLIAM TYLER, eldest son of William H. and Elizabeth T. Emerson.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock, from their residence, No. 58 West 47th-st., without further notice.

GOUGH.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 31, Mrs. MARTHA GOUGH, in the 45th year of her age, late of Newtown, Montgomeryshire, Wales.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 2, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 263 6th-av. Her remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

GILMARTIN.—On Monday morning, Sept. 1, of hepatiles, THOMAS GILMARTIN, merchant of this City, in his 43d year.

Particulars of his funeral in to-morrow's papers.

GAVIN.—In Williamsburgh, on Sunday, Aug. 31, ELLEN, wife of James Gavin, in the 30th year of her age.

Her body will be taken from her late residence, No. 126 North 1st-st., Williamsburgh, to St. Peter and Paul's Church at 10 o'clock, where a Mass of Requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul, and from thence, at 2 o'clock, her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Washington, D. C., and Paterson, N. J., papers please copy.

HALL.—In Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., on Monday, Sept. 1, ALEXANDER TATE, youngest child of the late Charles D. and Susan T. Hall, aged 9 years, 7 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 125 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

JAQUES.—At Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 29, CATHARINE S. JAQUES, widow of David Jaques, formerly of this City, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 320 West 22d-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 3d, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

KINCH.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 1, HENRY, youngest son of the late Wm. Kinch, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brothers-in-law, Grasset Launy and Edward Bleecker, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 255 East Broadway, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

MEYER.—At Hoboken, on Sunday, Aug. 31, Mrs. PETRONELLA HESTER MEYER, wife of Simon Meyer.

A solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul at St. Mary's Church, corner of 5th and Willow sts., on Tuesday, Sept. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M. All friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. The funeral will take place, at 9 o'clock, from No. 271 Garden-st.

MONTGOMERY.—On Monday, Sept. 1, after a short illness, MATILDA, widow of George Montgomery, aged 51 years and 10 months.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, Sept. 3, at 2 P. M., from the house of her brother-in-law, P. P. Perrin, No. 22 Lafayette-av., corner of Raymond-st., Brooklyn.

OAKLEY.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 1, ADALINE OAKLEY, wife of the late Bronson K. Oakley, of Ellenville, N. Y., aged 50 years, 5 months and 14 days.

PAYNTAR.—At Dutch Kills, Newtown, L. I., on Monday, Sept. 1, THOMAS S. PAYNTAR, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend at his residence on Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 3, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

PRICE.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 30, ELIHU PRICE, aged 82 years.

The funeral took place on Monday, Sept. 1, from the Second Presbyterian Church.

SALMON.—On Monday, Sept. 1, JAMES SALMON, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 89 East 16th-st., first door east of Stuyvesant-square, without further invitation.

STRIKER.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 31, at her Summer residence, Rose Mont, near Peekskill, ELIZA BELLA, wife of Gen. Garret H. Striker.

The funeral services will be performed on Wednesday, the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, in this City, foot of Striker's-lane, between 52d and 53d sts., on the Hudson River.

WHITE.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 31, GEORGE WHITE, aged 75 years, formerly of the firm of Perkins, Hopkins & White.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of George Webb, No. 137 Union-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock. Cars leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 12 and 1 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 413.—Sept. 1, 1862.
5, 9, 34, 36, 11, 67, 28, 52, 53, 35, 23, 61.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 414.—Sept. 1, 1862.
47, 6, 37, 17, 33, 2, 62, 44, 65, 49, 60, 25, 18.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.
DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 361.—Sept. 1, 1862.
27, 72, 13, 31, 54, 56, 25, 7, 44, 15, 29, 65.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 318.—Sept. 1, 1862.
67, 7, 31, 15, 23, 39, 73, 57, 60, 52, 22, 21, 25.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

FIEMAS.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

Cleanse the body and the blood.

Their efficacy in Ulcers is so great that parts which were decaying are restored to healthy and vigorous life. BRANDRETH'S PILLS, by purifying the system, in fact, renew the life of the body.

In Liver Complaints, Costiveness, in Rheumatism, and for Fullness, Dizziness and Pain in the Head they are infallible, and withal so mild and easy that they give no trouble.

GET NEW STYLE.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
No. 294 CANAL-ST., and
No. 4 UNION-SQUARE.

A MAMMOTH SALE OF RICH, HIGH-COST PARIS

NECK TIES

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, *at prices which no other house in New-York can possibly name*, viz.:
25 cent TIES at 15 CENTS each, or $1 75 per dozen.
50 cent TIES at 25 CENTS each, or $3 per dozen.
75 cent TIES at 35 CENTS each, or $3 75 per dozen.
$1 TIES at 50 CENTS each, or $5 per dozen.

(The usual wholesale prices are, $2 50, $4, $5 50 and $7 50.) The 50 cent or $5 *line* embraces over 1,000 dozen of the richest ties ever brought to this market. SCARFS in endless variety, at corresponding rates. Also, 5,000 dozen men's and boys' best quality Linen

COLLARS

(*Domestic finish*) at $1 20 per dozen, or 10 cents each, *warranted* same as are sold everywhere at $2 50. Also, closing out a large lot of superior quality and make of fine dress SHIRTS, *without any reference to the price of cotton or linen*. Prices $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, and the BEST at $2. Also, an immense stock of ladies' and gent's Linen HANDKERCHIEFS, from $1 per dozen and upwards.

J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 379 Broadway,
Corner of White-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

McCLELLAN,
WHO HE IS, AND WHAT HE HAS DONE,
BY GEORGE WILKES.
Pamphlet. Price 6 cents.
At all the news stands.

LIGHTHILL'S BOOK ON DEAFNESS.

Third Edition just ready.

A POPULAR TREATISE
ON
DEAFNESS.
By Dr. E. B. LIGHTHILL, of New-York.

One small 12mo., with Illustrations. Price 75 cents.

The very remarkable sale of this little volume is a sufficient guaranty of its popularity and value. Two editions have been sold within as many months, and a third is just ready.

The author's aim has been to produce a book FOR THE PEOPLE, not for the medical profession, but for afflicted individuals and families, who, wishing information upon the subject, have heretofore been at a loss for any work treating in unprofessional language upon Deafness and its attending evils. This book fills such a vacuum. It is clear and comprehensive.

The New-York *Observer* says: "There is a large amount of useful information here embodied for the million, to teach them how to guard against deafness, and how to treat it when coming on."

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says: "An excellent and comprehensive little treatise, written in a clear and common-sense style, easily understood."

The work should find its way into the hands of every individual suffering with deafness, or any accompanying affliction. Its value will be at once appreciated.

⁂ Sold by booksellers everywhere, and it will be sent by mail *free*, on receipt of price, 75 cents, by

CARLETON, Publisher,
(Late RUDD & CARLETON,)
No. 413 Broadway, corner Lispenard-st., New-York.

McCLELLAN,
WHO HE IS, AND WHAT HE HAS DONE,
BY GEORGE WILKES.
Pamphlet. Price, 6 cents.
At all the news stands.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK—Enlarged Edition—will be issued on MONDAY, Sept. 1. It contains 96 pages sacred, patriotic and secular music, for social singing and Sabbath worship, including 15 pages of prayers for sick and dying soldiers, and soldiers' scripture manual. This is the best book for the Army and Navy yet published. Price 10 cents; $8 per 100. Postage 2 cents. Orders solicited. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, Publisher.

McCLELLAN,
WHO HE IS, AND WHAT HE HAS DONE,
BY GEORGE WILKES.
Pamphlet. Price, 6 cents.
At all the news stands.

LOOK TO YOUR TAXES!—THE TAX-PAYER'S GUIDE comprises all the new Internal Duties properly classified, the exemptions, penalties, &c., &c. By a Lawyer. Five cents each. $2 50 per 100; $20 per 1,000. Ferris & Pratt, No. 26 Cedar-st., New-York.

McCLELLAN,
WHO HE IS, AND WHAT HE HAS DONE,
BY GEORGE WILKES.
Pamphlet. Price 6 cents.
At all the news stands.

NATIONAL WAR COMMITTEE, OF THE CITIZENS OF
NEW-YORK, ROOMS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Aug. 30, 1862.

THE NATIONAL WAR COMMITTEE OF the citizens of New-York, appointed at the War Mass Meeting, in the Park, on the 27th inst., ask from citizens and corporations, the means necessary to carry out the purposes for which they were appointed, viz: "To promote a vigorous prosecution of the war, and a speedy termination of the rebellion." That meeting unanimously

Resolved, That, inasmuch as property in the loyal States is valueless should the rebellion succeed, we call on the moneyed and other corporations, to contribute largely to the recruiting funds, and to every effort for suppressing the rebellion.

To place regiments in the field there are, as is well known, many expenses to be incurred which cannot be paid by either the State or the General Government. The Committee have already received several pressing applications for money, and they, therefore, in this public manner, call on corporations and individuals to furnish the means to enable them to answer the demands.

It is impossible for the Committee to see each of their fellow-citizens, but they confidently trust that this appeal will meet a sincere and prompt response. For more than a year these calls for aid have been made, and they have been met in a spirit of generous patriotism. But so long as their is an enemy in arms against the Government, so long must we continue to labor and contribute; or all our past efforts will be worse than useless.

Special efforts are making for the Legion of GENERAL CORCORAN—some payments have been already made for this corps. The donors can, if they prefer, designate the particular appropriation to be made of each contribution.

There is no appeal to our benevolence or our patriotism so strong as that which comes from our country on the one hand, and on the other hand from the families of soldiers.

Subscriptions can be sent to the Treasurer, CHARLES GOULD, No. 2 Hanover-st., or to either of the members of the Committee, viz.:

GEORGE OPDYKE, Chairman, City Hall.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.
CHARLES GOULD, No. 2 Hanover-st.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, No. 49 Wall-st.
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, No. 122 Broadway.
ALEX. T. STEWART, Broadway, cor. Chambers-st.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, No. 30 Pine-st.
RICHARD D. LATHROP, No. 23 Park-place.
MICHAEL CORCORAN, Astor House.
HIRAM WALBRIDGE, No. 12 Bridge-st.
WM. ORTON, City Hall.
J. AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., No. 63 William-st.
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT, No. 56 Park-place.
ISAAC SHERMAN, No. 1 Hanover-square.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, Post-office.
ANDREW CARRIGAN, No. 51 Chambers-st.
R. M. BLATCHFORD, No. 31 Nassau-st.
JAMES W. WHITE, No. 32 Chambers-st.
WM. CURTIS NOYES, No. 50 Wall-st.
DAVID DOWS, No. 20 South-st.
A. C. RICHARDS, No. 128 Duane-st.
TERENCE FARLEY, City Hall.
SAMUEL SLOAN, No. 68 Warren-st.
EDWARDS PIERREPONT, No. 16 Wall-st.
JONATHAN STURGES, No. 125 Front-st.
H. W. T. MALI, No. 135 Duane-st.
ANDRE FROMENT, City Hall.
ISAAC DAYTON, No. 247 Broadway.
GEORGE A. BARNEY, City Hall.
CHARLES H. MARSHALL, No. 38 Burling-slip.
MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st.
MOSES TAYLOR, No. 44 South-st.
WILLIAM E. DODGE, No. 19 Cliff-st.
MORRIS KETCHUM, No. 40 Exchange-place.
HENRY G. STEBBINS, No. 46 Exchange-place.
WM B. ASTOR, No. 85 Prince-st.
CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, No. 5 Bowling-green.
R. H. McCURDY, No 45 Park-place.
JAMES BENKARD, No. 144 Duane-st.
ADRIAN ISELIN, No. 36 Wall-st.
WM. A. DARLING, No. 96 Lexington-av.

PEREGO'S
ARMY SHIRTS
WE HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 175 BROADWAY,
and now offer a large variety,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRTS AND HOSIERY,
NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE,

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,

Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.

It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.

It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.

ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.

The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

[illegible]

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION

[illegible]
Company B,
HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY.
Col. P. J. CLAASSEN, Commanding.
RECRUITS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Patriotic young men of New-York, if you desire to enlist in the service of your country, in this her hour of trial, come forward at once—one and all.

You are now called upon to rally to her support. Do not wait to be drafted, but show to the world that we are not compelled to resort to such an expedient in order to crush this monster rebellion.

To arms, then! and join a command officered by men who have had experience in the field, and who are thoroughly qualified to look after the requirements of their men.

$90 bounty paid after being mustered in.

Clothing of the best quality. Relief tickets furnished to families.

Dead-beats need not apply, as such men deter recruiting.

E. P. DOHERTY, Captain Commanding,
Late First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters.
First Lieutenant, J. H. GOODELL.
Second Lieutenant, THOS. A. HENRY.

THE NEW BOUNTIES ARE NOW ALL PAID.

$90, IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR PAY.
$25 OF IT IN CASH, SOON AFTER SWEARING IN.
$25 OF IT WHEN THE COMPANY IS FULL.
$40 OF IT WHEN THE REGIMENT IS FULL.
RELIEF TICKETS, WORTH $3 A WEEK,
given immediately to families.

Uniforms at once, and good quarters on Staten Island, with fine bathing and fishing.

$100 BOUNTY, OR 160 ACRES OF LAND,

at the end of the war, which will probably close within another year. $2 PAID DOWN to any one on bringing in a recruit, when he swears in.

Experienced officers and the best of treatment guaranteed.

One Lieutenant, two Sergeants and thirty men still wanted for Company I, Stanton Legion, Col. WM. H. ALLEN.

Apply at No. 183 Essex-st., New-York, to
Capt. WM. W. BADGER.
First Lieutenant, CHARLES LIVINGSTON.

PHŒNIX REGIMENT—CORCORAN'S ZOUAVES.

FOURTH REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE.
JAMES C. BURKE, Colonel.

Co. H, (Capt. JOHN D. HEARNE,) requires twenty more young men to complete its number. This being the only truly Irish regiment now organizing in the State, young Irishmen about to enlist had better join it, and serve under the green flag. The regiment is intended to be exclusively Irish.

Recruits enlisting in this company will receive.
$100 from the United States.
$50 from the State of New-York.
$25 from the City and County.
$13, one month's pay in advance.
Of which, $90 will be paid down, on passing muster.
Recruiting office corner Leonard and Centre sts.

JOHN D. HEARN, Captain.
RICHARD OULAHAN, First Lieutenant.
JAMES A. SULLIVAN, Second Lieutenant.
Good tools will do good work.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.

COL. PETER McDERMOTT.
Adj. GEORGE W. WARNER.
Headquarters No. 446 Broadway.

This Regiment is now organizing under the auspices of the District Committee appointed by Gov. Morgan.

To men desirous of serving their country "in this, her hour of trial," superior inducements are offered. In addition to receiving the bounty and advance pay, each recruit has the satisfaction of knowing that he will be commanded by tried and experienced officers. To facilitate recruiting, on and after Monday, Aug. 18, the Headquarters will be open for the transaction of business until 10 P. M.

ENLIST AT ONCE, IF YOU WOULD SECURE THE BOUNTY AND AVOID THE DRAFT.
HEADQUARTERS AT NO. 446 BROADWAY.
CAMP AT TOMPKINSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.

HARK!! THE LONG ROLL!!!

TURN OUT THE GUARD!

Wanted, about 30 men, able-bodied, to fill up Company G, Senatorial Regiment, Col. CONK commanding. This Company is officered by Capt. JEPTHA A. JONES, formerly of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.; Lieut. DUDLEY W. HAYNES, formerly of Company G, Thirteenth N. Y. S. M.; and Lieut. A. V. BERGEN, formerly of Company B, Thirteenth N. Y. S. M.

Clothing and quarters furnished immediately. We promise that every man shall be as well taken care of as in any other organization, and have all the advantages of bounties, &c.

Capt. JEPTHA A. JONES,
Recruiting Officer, at City Armory,
Corner of Henry and Cranberry sts., Brooklyn.

PHŒNIX REGIMENT, CORCORAN ZOUAVES.

FOURTH REGIMENT, EMPIRE BRIGADE.
JAMES C. BURKE, Colonel.
IRISHMEN, RALLY—DON'T WAIT TO BE DRAFTED.

Now is the time to join this truly Irish Regiment, and serve under the green flag. Thirty able-bodied men wanted to complete the number of Company G in this regiment. Recruits enlisting in this regiment will receive all the lawful bounties paid. Recruiting office, No. 78 Third-av., corner of 12th-st.

J. A. DEMARS, Captain.
HENRY B. COLE, First Lieutenant.

A Second Lieutenant wanted who can furnish 15 recruits.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL COMPANY.

The Teachers and Students of THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT ALBANY are organizing a company, to be composed of the former students of the school, and such other young men of respectability and good moral character as they choose to accept. Any such young men can obtain all the information required by applying to RODNEY G. KIMBALL, Captain, (late Professor of Mathematics,) at the State Normal School, Albany, N. Y.

P. S.—All who join this company will be accredited to their respective towns and counties.

EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES Commanding.
$30 additional bounty by private subscription.
$82 paid immediately after mustering.
$100 before leaving the State.
$75 when mustered out of service.
Recruiting Office, No. 383 4th-av.
First-Lieut. LOVELL PURDY, Jr.,
Recruiting Officer.

HEADQUARTERS, SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE,
No. 341 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, Sept. 1, 1862.
CIRCULAR.

KINGS COUNTY BOUNTY.

$60.

Will continue to be paid to all men enlisting in either of the regiments of this Brigade until Saturday evening next, Sept. 6, 1862.

NOTICE—HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY.

Recruits of this regiment are hereby notified to be on hand for joining the regiment on Thursday, September 4, at 12 o'clock, corner of Beekman and Nassau streets, excepting those on special leave. Per order

SEPT. 1, 1862. Col J. M. DAVIES.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT,
N. Y. S. M., No. 596 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1862

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 83.—THE MEMBERS of this Regiment will assemble at their headquarters, this 2d inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., to be mustered out of the service of the United States.

Regimental line will be formed on Bond-st., right on Broadway, at 10 o'clock precisely.

Every member must be present, and none will receive pay until mustered out.

Officers will appear in full uniform, with sashes and gloves, and enlisted men in marching order, with the exception of the blanket and overcoat.

By order of Col. CHARLES ROOME.
CHARLES M. CUTTIN, Adjutant.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE, No. 79 WHITE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.

BY DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY of War, the bounty and premium allowed to recruits for the old regiments will be paid at this office until further orders. One month's advance pay is allowed, as heretofore.

J. V. D. REEVE,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. U. S. A., Mus. and Dis. Officer.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1, 1862.

NO MORE SURGICAL AID IS NEEDED at present.

WM. A. HAMMOND,
Surgeon-General.

2
1
3
1
2
2
1
3
4
1

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR.
LOUIS BASTET,
No. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole Inventor of
ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,
And manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR WORK.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York.
New-York *Times* Building

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all the papers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

WEDDING CARDS

These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S
Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., N. Y.
☞ Established 1840. ☞ For Specimens by Mail, send two stamps.

[illegible]

MOSQUITO NETS [illegible]
HARTWELL'S PATENT CANOPIES.
PALMER'S PATENT CANOPIES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. [illegible] Broadway.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.
GRAND OPENING
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 1.
NEW SHAWLS,
of the latest Styles Imported
NEW DRESS GOODS.
MERINOS, POPLINS, OTTOMANS, CREPES,
CASHMERES, CANTON CLOTH, BOMBAZINES, &c.
Also,
BLACK SILKS AT LAST SEASON'S PRICES.
Goods received daily from auction, and sold at a small advance.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT W. K. PEYTON'S
No. 274 Bowery.
HOTEL AND HOUSEKEEPERS,
Will find the best assortment of
SHEETING, SHIRTING AND PILLOW-CASE MUSLINS, TICKS, FLANNELS, TABLE DAMASKS BLANKETS, &c.

Having purchased our present Large Stock previous to the late advance, we are selling by the piece or less quantity at lower prices than the PRESENT WHOLESALE MARKET RATES, now is the best time for housekeepers to buy their Winter supply. Please observe the name and number. W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery, Near Houston-st.

R. H. MACY.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLEARING SUMMER SALE OF
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, white Goods,
Fine Flannels, Housekeeping Goods.
Lace Curtains, French Flowers,
Yankee Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas.
Always a full assortment, sizes and colors,
Ladies' best quality Paris Kid Gloves, cheaper than any house in the City.

R. H. MACY,
WILL OPEN MONDAY, SEPT. 1st
LACE CURTAINS, CURTAIN LACES,
&c., at old Tariff prices.
Nos. 204 & 206 SIXTH-AV., 2 DOORS BELOW 14TH-St.

R. H. MACY,
WILL OPEN MONDAY, SEPT. 1st,
FROM AUCTION,
ALL NEW SHADES HAT RIBBONS, VELVETS, BONNET SILKS, VELVET RIBBONS, TRIMMING RIBBONS
FALL STYLES HATS, and general stock of FINE FRENCH FLOWERS and MILLINERY GOODS
Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
NOW OPENING FULL STOCK OF FALL HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR, CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS, &c.

R. H. MACY,
WILL OPEN MONDAY, SEPT. 1st,
FROM AUCTION, a line of EMBROIDERIES, very low.
2,000 FINE EMB'D COLLARS, 2s. and 3s., much under price.

R. H. MACY,
WILL OPEN MONDAY, SEPT. 1st,
Full stock of YANKEE NOTIONS;
also full assortment shades and sizes LADIES PARIS KID GLOVES, lower than any other house in the City.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 & 206 SIXTH-AV., 2 DOORS BELOW 14TH-ST.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.
ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.
BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, Sept. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 158 Broadway, the stock of one of the best cabinet makers in the City, consisting in part of elegant black walnut library and dining-room suites, in reps, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil, rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood etageres, carved walnut buffets and extension tables, walnut hall racks and chairs, and other elegant furniture.

The above is now on exhibition, and all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the Assignee. A. FAURE, Assignee.

IN PARTITION—VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE BY DECREE OF COURT.—The country residence lately occupied by Richard Stillwell, Esq., now deceased, situated in New-Hackensack, Dutchess County, consisting of a farm of 93 acres, highly cultivated, equally adapted to grass and grain, well watered, well stocked with fruit, supplied with new, ample and commodious buildings, and desirable as a farm or fancy residence, will be sold by the undersigned at public auction, at the Court-house, in the City of Poughkeepsie, on SATURDAY, Oct. 4, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For particulars, inquire of WILBER & VAN CLEEF, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 1 Union-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. LE GRAND DODGE, Referee.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS and Gaiters at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3, at 10½ o'clock at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a complete assortment of Fall goods, including men's, boys' and youths' heavy boots and Balmorals; also, women's, misses' and children's copper-nailed work, Congress gaiters, &c. Catalogues on morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—BY EDW. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the books and accounts, claims, demands and notes, being the assets of the late firm of Whitney & McDonald, merchant tailors, No. 506 Broadway. By order of NELSON GODFREY, Esq., Assignee.

E. ROTH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, TUESDAY, Sept. 2, at 11 o'clock precisely, the elegant household furniture of the large residence No. 119 West 8th-st., Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs., consisting of beautiful parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, hair and spring mattresses, beds, bedding, &c. Sale positive.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, AT No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, sofa beds, chairs, tables, washstands, looking glasses, beds and bedding, mattresses, carpets, oil-cloths, carpenters' tools, cigars, fancy goods, paintings and engravings, kitchen-furniture, &c.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE CHEAP, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A cottage situated on the western shore of the Passaic, about 1½ miles from the City of Newark, N. J., with about 1 acre of land, beautifully planted with evergreens, and known as the "Cedars," the residence of the late H. W. Herbert, deceased. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—$6,500.—For sale, cheap, an excellent house, of twelve rooms, cellar and attic; large barn, corn-house, seven acres, fine grafted fruit, permanent stream, good well and cistern, fine view of mountain, half mile from station, and one hour from New-York. Apply at the Congress Sugar Refinery, No. 345 Washington-st.

FOR SALE AT FORDHAM—A NEAT AND convenient cottage, with five lots of ground, well stocked with choice fruit in full bearing; eight minutes' walk from dépôt on Harlem Railroad. For further particulars and terms, apply to R. M. MITCHILL, No. 297 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, 150 ACRES, near Hyde Park, on the Hudson; buildings extensive and in good order; net income of $2,000 per annum; a good house and lot taken in part payment; view of the Hudson unsurpassed. Apply at No. 377 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and pailliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 277 Canal-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE—
Church, Lecture-room and Sunday School Settees,
Bank-office Desks and Chairs,
MANUFACTURED BY
ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 161 Canal-st., near Mott.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

SNUG COTTAGE FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER County, near Harlem. Nicely finished; hay stables, carriage-house and garden complete; suitable for Winter or Summer residence; retired; has a fine view. The owner, to close, offers a great bargain. But little money required. Also, for sale at a sacrifice, a desirable country seat, overlooking the Sound, with splendid building sites. Apply to W. H. WELLS, No. 47 Ann-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ON FULTON-AV., one three-story brick store and dwelling, nearly new and modern improvements throughout; has been occupied for a butcher's market for two years past; a choice business location. Price low. Terms easy. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE UNE CUISINIERE FRANÇAISE de 1er ordre pour la Havanne, deux cuisinières de 2eme order, deux bonnes d'enfants et une fille de service pour New-York, à l'Agence Française de L. C. de HOBEN, No. 51 6eme-av.

SHEET IRON.—POLISHED BELGIAN, PATENT polished imitation Russia, "R G," American and English sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st., and No. 119 Beekman.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

[illegible]

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SMART, TIDY young girl wants a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; she has excellent City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 222 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation to do chamberwork, and assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to do housework in a small private family; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 157 Waverley-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 283 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A competent and respectable German girl desires a situation in the above capacity; is a first-class washer and ironer, and a thorough chambermaid; has the best of references from her last employer. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or would take care of children, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 32 West 10th-st., corner of 5th-av., for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; or would do the work of a small family in either this City or Brooklyn; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 250 West 43d-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork, and assist in washing. No objection to a private boarding-house, or hotel in the City or country. Has best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Good City reference. Can be seen, for one day, at No. 157 Waverley-place.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable elderly woman as cook; she is a few weeks from England, and has lived in some of the most respectable families in that country, and also in this; a home is more her object than high wages; she would be found a very valuable servant to any family that may require her services. Call at No. 2 Astor-place, three doors from the express office, near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman as an excellent cook; she is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country with a respectable family; good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies; also the care of milk and butter; wages $10; city or country. Call at or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of soups, jellies and desserts; is a first-class bread and biscuit baker; has no objection to a large family. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 270 3d-av., near 23d-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class English woman, as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived seven years with one family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 87 East 32d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a private family; has no objections to assist with the washing; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches. Has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 79 West 28th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 33 West 43d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., rear house.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT COOK, WITH THE highest testimonials as to character, capability, &c., is desirous of obtaining a situation in a private family, either in the City or country. Apply, for two days, at No. 115 West 26th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RE-spectable woman, as first-class cook; one who thoroughly understands all kinds cooking; no objection to go to a private boarding-house; best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 106 East 11th-st.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT COOK, with the highest testimonials as to character, capability, &c., &c., is desirous of a situation in a private family, either in the City or country. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker of bread and pastry; has first-class City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN English Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 305 West 17th-st., near 10th-av.

AS COOK.—A COOK'S SITUATION WANTED, by a competent woman who understands her business thoroughly; can furnish the best of City reference. Call or address No. 208 West 35th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook; understands game and pastry of all kinds; good City reference given. Call at No. 354 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl a situation as cook in a private family; the country preferred. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 202 Avenue B, top floor.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A neat, tidy person as cook; is a first-rate cook and baker and excellent washer and ironer; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at 113 West 24th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as cook and to assist in the washing; or has no objection to go as vegetable cook in a respectable hotel or private boarding-house; can be seen for two days, if not employed, at No. 129 West 35th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, or will do housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; she is neat in her kitchen, and prefers a steady place; has good City reference. Call at No. 85 6th-av., near Waverley-place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A widow woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a private family; good reference; is just from the country. Apply at No. 395 3d-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation in a small private family, to do the cooking, washing and ironing; understands all kinds of plain cooking and baking, and is a first-rate washer and ironer; has lived near 3 years in her last place, and can get the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.
EXPERIENCED NURSES, WAITRESSES, LAUNDRESSES AND HOUSEMAIDS.—Situations are required immediately for a large number of experienced and most respectable servants, in the above capacities, whose references are to the first families in Brooklyn. MANNING'S "Select" Agency, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, corner Joralemon-st., (formerly of Tillary-st.)

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework for a small family; is a good plain cook and excellent baker; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City references. Call at No. 30 Greenwich-av., rear, first house: can be seen, for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUATION wanted by a highly respectable Scotch woman, in the above capacities; is a competent servant in every respect; no objection to do general housework; has the best of references from former employers. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN who is a first-class dressmaker, would like to engage with a few more families to go out by the day or week; also, makes children and boys' clothes; can refer to the best families. Call, or address, to No. 483 3d-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Situation wanted, for a nice, competent German girl who speaks English well; is a nice cook, and good washer and ironer, well recommended from her present place. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., corner of Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE, energetic lady, a situation as housekeeper; can take the entire charge of a house; or, where responsibility would be required, would not object to the charge of an invalid or the sick, and make herself otherwise useful; is competent for any situation of the kind. Address, for two days, Mrs. G. L. S., Broadway Post-office.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—A YOUNG ENGLISH Protestant woman wishes a situation as thorough lady's maid, and French and Spanish hair-dresser; is a superior dressmaker, and does up fine lace; is a very good plain workwoman; has the very best of City reference. None but first-class families need apply. French, English and American can apply. Call for two days at No. 299 West 18th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family as first-class laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner; or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; can give the best of City reference; can be seen for three days at No. 125 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; or to take care of grown children and do plain sewing. No objection to City or country. Has six years' reference from her last place. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, woman, a situation as monthly nurse; or would take charge of an infant from its birth. Good City reference can be given. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 58 Greenwich-av.

AS FRENCH NURSE OR LADY'S MAID.—A respectable French girl, who is well qualified to act as nurse or seamstress, &c., wishes a situation. Apply at the Employment Society's office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; advertiser can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; can cut and make children's frocks to fit; will be recommended by the American family she has left; will be heard of for two days; is a Protestant; has no objection to the country. Address M. C., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young girl, as nurse and chambermaid, or to do chamberwork and waiting; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 227 West 24th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS NURSE, HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young widow lady as nurse, housekeeper, or companion for a lady; has had much experience in sickness; no objection to travel or to leave the City; references exchanged. Mrs. FIELDS, No. 220 West 42d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has got three years' City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 84 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent Protestant person, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st. for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 185 West 40th-st., near 8th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman wants a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; is capable of working on dressmaking; or to do chamberwork and waiting; no objections to go in the country; can get two years of the best of City reference from her last place. Call at 129 East 26th-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO WISH to economise by employing good, faithful women and girls at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., (founded in 1842,) where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from five to fifteen years. Also on hand, small girls and girls lately landed.

THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND THE neighboring cities are very respectfully informed that Mrs. MATILDA C. GREEN has removed her Agency for Employment to No. 950 Broadway, east side, opposite St. Germain Hotel, near 22d-st.; the best class of domestics generally, promptly and faithfully supplied; public patronage is respectfully solicited.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

AT THE OLD OFFICE, NO. 149 GRAND-ST., on hand a large number of excellent servants for City or country. Professed cooks, washer and ironers, chambermaids and waitresses, laundresses, nurses and girls for housework, men servants. Excellent situations open for all good servants.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN (PROTESTANT) wishes a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business, and will be found willing and obliging; can milk if required; and can produce first class testimonials with regard to character and ability. Address, for two days, W. D., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable single man, as coachman; long experienced in this City, in which he has lived with some of the first families; best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 305 4th-av., or a note can be addressed to T., at that place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a young man, in a private family; knows his business thoroughly; has lived with families of the highest standing in society; can give several years' City reference. Address M. A., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, or apply at R. Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single young man, who has lived with some of the best families in this City; the best of City reference given. Call or address A. F. D., No. 23 East 12th-st., or Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED young man, aged 20, desires a situation as above; understands the care of horses perfectly, and is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; reference given. Can be seen at No. 294 4th-av., or address J. H. C., Box No. 18 Yorkville Post-office.

AS COACHMAN, OR COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A situation wanted as coachman, or coachman and gardener, by a young man (single;) thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages, harness, &c., &c., and is a good plain gardener; would prefer a situation in the country as coachman, but has no objection to gardening; can produce first-class testimonials with regard to character and ability. Address W. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; good references. Address M. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, BY an Englishman, a situation as coachman or groom; by a man that has had long experience in London and in this country; understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; will be found civil, willing and obliging, and can bring first-class references. Address, for three days, C. T. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS GERMAN COACHMAN AND WIFE.—A respectable German, who is well qualified to act as coachman and willing to make himself generally useful, about the place, wishes a situation. His wife is an excellent cook. He has no objection to take a situation alone. They have just come over from Germany. Apply at the Employment office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS FARM-HAND.—A STRONG YOUNG MAN, about 19 years old, from Northern Germany, who speaks English perfectly, wants to get a place on a good farm, where he can learn farming in all its branches. A good home preferred to large wages. For particulars, inquire of G. E. LANGE, No. 98 Barclay-st.

AS PRACTICAL FARMER.—WANTED, A situation as a practical farmer and gardener; one who thoroughly understands his business, and is a sober, steady man, and understands the care of horses, or would drive a span of horses in the City. Address G. L., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a respectable single Englishman, who understands the care of greenhouses and graperies thoroughly and also vegetable gardening, and is accustomed to laying out new grounds. Address W. W., Gardener, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION, AS gardener, by a young man who understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver. Good reference from his last place. Address M. L., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, New-York.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—SITUATION wanted by a young man as gardener and coachman; would take charge of a small greenhouse; best of reference given. Address T. B., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS porter by a steady and industrious man; has been porter in a wholesale dry goods store, and has good reference from his employers. Address PORTER, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS A porter in a dry goods store or a wholesale grocery; the best of City and country references given. Address C. D., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY a willing and obliging Scotchman, to work in a garden or on a small farm; is a good vegetable gardener and farmer, and a good hand over cattle in general; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS USEFUL MAN.—SITUATION WANTED by a single man, (exempt from draft,) capable of taking charge of a country seat; understands farming, plain gardening, management of horses, &c.; is sober and trustworthy. Address D. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who is strong and active, in some wholesale store (grocery preferred); salary not so much of an object as a permanent place. Address G. W. B., Box No. 209 *Times* office.

A YOUTH, 17 YEARS OLD, WISHES A situation in a wholesale store; very best of City reference given. Address THOMAS McKEON, No. 87 West 18th-st.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN, TO go a short distance in the country. He must be a single man, a Protestant, thoroughly acquainted with his business, and willing to make himself generally useful. Address R. B., Box No. 111 *Times* Office, with name and reference.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER, German preferred; must be sober, obliging and a practical worker. Address, stating wages and references, JAMES MORGAN, Box No. 611 Post-office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a hotel; must come well recommended as to honesty and sobriety; also, a boy to answer bells. Apply at Sweeny's Hotel, from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE A BOY, 14 OR 15 years old, who resides with his parents, and can give good references; must write a good hand, and one having some knowledge of the Spanish language would be preferred. Address in handwriting of applicant, C. C., Box No. 292 Post-office. Salary from $50 to $100 first year.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THAT HAS WORKED at the confectionery business, to go in the country. Wages $10 per month and board. Apply at JOHN R. SIMONS', No. 86 Ann-st., from 12 till 2 o'clock. A German preferred.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMBOAT, TWO conductors, 4 girls to travel to Europe and California, a clerk for a marble-yard—wages $10 per week. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

COMPOSITORS.—WANTED, SEVERAL COMPOSITORS this morning. Apply to BAKER & GODWIN, No. 1 Spruce-st.

BOOK COMPOSITORS.—TWENTY GOOD compositors wanted at No. 15 Vandewater-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL, WELL-FURNISHED house, between 4th and 6th avs., and 23d and 42d sts. Address, stating full particulars, M. C., Station G.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. W. will be at home on 1st of September. All letters adressed as above will receive prompt attention.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, AT WESTCHESTER, PENN.—FOR BOARDERS ONLY.
Will be opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1862. It was chartered by the Legislature, with full collegiate powers. In the capacious buildings, which were erected and furnished at a cost of over sixty thousand dollars, are arrangements for the comfortable quartering and subsisting of 150 Cadets. A corps of competent and experienced teachers will give their undivided attention to the Educational Department, and aim to make their instruction thorough and practical. The Department of Studies embraces the following courses: Primary, Commercial and Scientific Collegiate and Military. The moral training of Cadets will be carefully attended to.

For circulars, apply to J. W. Fowler, Esq., No. 69 Wall-st.; John R. Brown, Esq., No. 5 Coenties-slip, New-York, or to Col. THEODORE HYATT, President, Westchester Penn.

MRS. WILLIAM CALLENDER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D., Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D. Prof. Charles Anthon, LL.D., Columbia College; Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert S. Hone, Denning Duer, A. Gracie King, Henry Chauncey, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Fred. G. Foster Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs. C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

MISS KENNEDY'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 20 East 25th-st.,
Between Madison and 4th avs.,
Reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.
French is the language of the school. Private instruction in languages and literature, individually and in classes, will also be resumed. The terms will be as moderate as possible. The most distinguished Professors are engaged.

Applications to the above address will receive prompt attention.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY.
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal.
Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York.
Lately removed to the beautiful mansion of Willet McCord.

The tenth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sept. 16.

Catalogues, &c., at Carter's bookstore, at Bixby's, No. 8 Astor-place, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY SCHOOL.
M. N. WISEWELL, Principal—Perth Amboy, N. J.
The academic year will commence on Monday, Sept. 1. Circulars and general information may be obtained of the Principal, at Eagleswood, (access from New-York five times per day *via* Staten Island Railroad,) or of MARCUS SPRING, No. 27 Park-place, New-York.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS'
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
No. 19 West 15th-st., near 5th-av.,
Will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY,
for Young Ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen MONDAY, Oct. 6, For circulars, apply to the Principals.
Mr. C. M. WHITE,
Mr. A. C. ELTING.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 435, 437 and 439 5th-av., New-York, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10.
For circulars address
H. M. PIERCE, Principal.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.,
Now in session. Circulars at 36 Nassau and 574 Broadway.

HOBART HALL, NEW-YORK,
No. 98 West 37th-st., near Broadway,
Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15,
Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

ALL WHO REQUIRE TEACHERS—FOR colleges, schools, or families—may learn, WITHOUT CHARGE, of well-qualified candidates for any department of instruction, at "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 B'way. Parents supplied with school circulars.

☞ Experienced teachers are invited to call.

REFERENCES—Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College; Dr. Hitchcock, Amherst Coll.; Faculty Rutgers Coll., Ivison, Phinney & Co., A. S. Barnes & Co., Blakeman & Mason, D. Appleton & Co., Publishers, N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL—Nos. 270 and 309 West 22d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The Institute is now divided in a Young Ladies' Department, Principals H. Gercke, P. D., and Miss Rosalie F. Henmann, and in a Young Gentleman's Department, Principals H. Gercke, P. D., and E. Korrly, No. 309 West 22d-st. Circulars containing full particulars may be had at Westermann's, No. 440 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 711 Broadway; Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway, and at the Institute.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE NEXT ACADEMIC year of this Institution will begin on the first Monday (6th) of October, when the students will attend at 9½ o'clock, A. M., for matriculation. Candidates for admission will be examined on Saturday, the 4th of October at 9½ A. M. Those failing at the June examination, will be reëxamined on the same day.
CHS. KING, LL.D., President Columbia College.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—NO. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors,) with twelve Assistant Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. It opens its twentieth academic year Sept. 8. Arrangements have been made for boarding students. Catalogues of references, terms, &c., had at the Institute.

"AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU," No. 561 B'dway.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, parents with circulars and information of good schools (*gratuitously*,) and qualified teachers with positions. Several teachers of French, music and painting wanted.
SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

THE GREENWICH INSTITUTE, AT Greenwich, Conn., will reopen Sept. 10. Location elevated, healthful, beautiful. Number of pupils limited. Each instructed by the Principal personally in a thorough course of English, mathematics and classics. Military drill a prominent feature. For circulars address Principal.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—FRENCH Educational Institution for young ladies, conducted by Madame DON BERNARD, née de Rochefermoy, No. 147 Madison-av., New-York, reopens Sept. 16. All the studies are under the direction of the most distinguished Professors.

MRS. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Mrs. D. will be at home from the 3d of the month to attend to the necessary preliminary duties.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. BROWN, FORMERLY OF NO. 30 VARICK-ST., Hudson-square, (St. John's-park,) respectfully informs her friends and the public that she has returned to the City, and will reopen a French and English boarding and day school for young ladies MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 174 West 23d-st.

BOYS PREPARING FOR BUSINESS CAN learn more of Book-keeping, Writing, and Arithmetic, in one month, at Dolbear's Commercial Institute, No. 609 Broadway, than in a year at ordinary schools. Terms reduced, this week, from $35 to $15 for the full commercial course. Two $5 seats, for writing, vacant.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English school, corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411; Crowen's, No. 699; Segee's, No. 826 Broadway.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 884 Broadway.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY—FISHKILL Landing, on the Hudson.—A pleasant home for boys, with thorough instruction. Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at IVISON, PHINNEY & CO.'S, 50 Walker-st., or of the Principals, CARSWELL & DIMON.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 236 West 20th-st., is now open. A limited number of Misses will be received as boarders.

MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND day school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 32 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S BOARDING and Day School for young Ladies will reopen MONDAY, the 15th of September, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

THE GRAMMAR-SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 1. The Classical Department will be under the immediate care of Rev. G. W. Bacon, A. M., as Sub-Rector.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS WALSH'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children will open on the 15th of September, at No 53 West 32d-st.

AARON RAND'S SELECT SCHOOL, NO. 11 West 27th-st., will open on WEDNESDAY, 10th September.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL will commence on Sept. 10, at No. 49 East 30th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her [illegible]
No. 18 Gramercy Park,
(East 20th-st.)
Will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 263 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above receive immediate attention.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
Nos. 222 and 224 Madison-av., corner of 38th-st.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Will reopen Sept. 17.
Madame C M. B. will be at home from Sept. 8.
Circulars at Beers & Co.'s, No. 701 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 56 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when six years of age, and remain till he is twenty. Prospectus with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 16.
ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE,
An English and French family and day school for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 18. For full information, see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

MRS. L. A. SHEPHERD'S
Young Ladies' French and English Boarding and Day School, Clifton, Staten Island, will reopen Sept. 25. Circulars and references may be obtained of John Appleton, No. 443 Broadway; A. S. Barnes, No. 51 John-st., N. Y., or as above.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 250 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts.,
Will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15th.
School Circulars may be had at her residence.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 53 West 33d-st.,
Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 16. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils.

MISS PORTER'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN,
No. 1,219 Broadway,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.
Applications to the above address will receive attention after 1st September.

MADAME MARTINET'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 21st-st.,
Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS'
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 17 West 24th-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen Thursday, Sept. 18.

MISS AUBERT'S
Boarding and Day School. No. 96 East 15th-st., will Reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHKEEPSIE-ON-THE-HUDSON. This very select family school, for the education of a limited number of young ladies, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Mr. J Ernest Perring, the celebrated tenor, and Mr. Fred. Rondel, Associate of the National Academy of Design, are among the instructors exclusively engaged.

Reference is made to Rev. Drs. Chauncey and Geer. Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. Jas. Winslow, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.; Mr. R. C. Crocheron, No. 68 Murray-st.; and Mr. R. Storrs Willis. Catalogues may be had at Randolph's and at Appleton's, or by post, of the Rector,
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge road. French is the language of the School. English branches, Spanish, German, Collegiate course, commercial studies, preparatory course to West Point, and to the Engineering Schools. Laboratory, Mineralogical Cabinet. Ample buildings, with thirty acres of ground, and skating-pond. Reopens Sept. 8. Circulars No. 809 Broadway. LESPINASSE & ESTEVER, Principals.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of nearly fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, New-York.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-third Semi-Annual Session Oct. 2. With an attendance undiminished by the war, it continues its rare facilities for instruction in the solid and ornamental branches, and for physical culture. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—at Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—will be reopened Sept. 18. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had of Eugene Plunkett, Esq., President of the Excelsior Insurance Co., No. 130 Broadway, or of P. J. Crowen, Esq., corner of 4th-st., and Broadway, or by addressing,
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL—Nos. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, Madison-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department remains under the charge of MR. BERNARD. MR. REDFIELD has returned from abroad, and will resume, in person, the general direction of the School.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 106 Pierrepont-st., corner of Clinton, Brooklyn, N. Y. The 102d Term of this Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open on MONDAY, Sept. 8, with every desirable facility for improvement.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. $40 per term. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 1. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

THE MISSES HENDERSON, HAVING removed to No. 58 West 17th-st., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, at the above number, and hope for a continuance of public patronage.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR School opens Sept. 8—its twenty-sixth year—with refurnished primary, commercial and classical departments Circulars at the University.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor University.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President. Mrs. Parks, Misses Brewster and Ferris, Principals, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding-school for fifteen boys. Beautiful location. Opens Sept. 1.
LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MADAME NAPOLEON RESPECTFULLY informs the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, NO. 7 West 22d-st., will reopen on the 17th of September. The Primary Department offers superior advantages for young children.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ESTABLISHED in 1814, No. 70 Madison-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15, under the direction of Mme. S. B. TREVORR.
L. B. PREVOST.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September. Circulars at WATERS' music store.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 88 West 48th-st. Circulars may be had by applying at the above address.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Norwalk, Conn. For Circulars address the Principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—For circulars address the principal, Miss M. PAYNE.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—A BOARDING School for boys, at Flushing, L. I.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MRS. GIBSON WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies at Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 8.

THE MISSES McFARLAND'S SCHOOL will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at No. 476 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their School for Young Ladies, on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

J. H. BROWN'S CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its seventeenth year on Monday, Sept. 8.

MISS EWART'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 219 West 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NO. 163 MAIN-ST., Orange, N. J., will commence its next session on Sept. 1. Address for a circular E. W. BECKWITH, A. M.

[illegible]
FRENCH AND [illegible] BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West [illegible]-st.,
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters on business addressed [illegible]

MISS BEAN
Respectfully informs her friends that her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies,
No. 141 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. [illegible]
Miss BEAN will be in town after Sept. 1. [illegible] letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 22 West 32d-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
For circulars, &c., address as above.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
MIDDLETOWN POINT, N. J.,
Reopens Sept. 8.
For a catalogue address the Principal,
HENRY SABIN.

THE WINTER TERM OF
MISS DEWEY'S
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
Commences Nov. 1. Address Miss MARY E. DEWEY, Sheffield, Mass.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND boarding school, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

TEACHERS.

NOTICE FOR THE COUNTRY.—A PLEASANT home and liberal salary will be paid to a lady qualified to teach two little girls music and English branches, and who is an agreeable lady's companion.

Also, wanted, an experienced person to do general housework; must be kind and willing to be useful; English, Scotch or colored preferred. Apply to Mrs. RAMSEY, 77 East 14th-st., between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M.

MILITARY INSTRUCTOR.—AN OFFICER, who has been obliged to leave the army on account of sickness, desires to make an engagement with a good school as military instructor; was engaged as such before joining the army. References given and all inquiries promptly answered by addressing V. M. H., White Plains, N. Y.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY WOULD LIKE A situation as a daily or resident governess to teach the usual English branches, with French and music if desired, or would assist in French and music in a school; is a careful and painstaking teacher in the rudiments of French, having had experience. Address, previous to Sept. 16, Miss CATHERINE SNOW, Worcester, Mass.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG lady, a situation as teacher of the higher English branches, with the French and Latin languages, either in a school or private family; would not object to take the primary department in a boys' school. References of the highest kind. Address Q. Z., Station B, Bible House, New-York.

AS TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—A LADY who teaches French, German, English and needlework wishes a situation as private teacher in a family or school, or a situation as daily governess; terms moderate; best recommendations given. Address M. C., Box No. 961 Post-office, New-York.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG lady who has had experience a position in a City family where a few hours' daily instruction in English and music would be received as compensation for board; good references given and required. Address CLINTON, Box No. 2,537 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AS ASSISTANT TEACHER IN A City school, a young lady who has been educated at Mount Holyoke Seminary, and is well qualified to give instruction in mathematics and the English branches. Address SCHOOL, Union-square Post-office, New-York.

AN ENGLISH GRADUATE OF GREAT experience in teaching, desires to form an engagement in a school or as private tutor, during the coming season. First class references given. Address ALPHA, care George Shea, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG FRENCH LADY OF several years experience in teaching, desires an engagement in a school, in the City or in the country, to teach her native language. Address D. M., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER, OF FIFTEEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE, (eleven years of which in the New-York public schools,) desires a situation as Principal; best of reference given. Address A. B. C., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF COLLEGE, of several years' experience in teaching, desires a situation as teacher of the classics, mathematics, or English branches. Address A. B., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for good class families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons, $1 per day. CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, with board, can be obtained by a family of four adults, or two gentlemen and their wives, in a small family, where all the comforts of home may be found, by applying at No. 85 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET two or three pleasant rooms with board, hot and cold water, bathroom, &c., on the same floor; location desirable. Call at No. 199 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A PARLOR and extension-room, suitable for two. Terms, $13 per week. Apply at No. 169 East 14th-st. Dinner at 6½ o'clock.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, with board, may be had at No. 37 West 28th-st. House and location first-class. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A FINE LARGE FURNISHED room to let with board to gentleman and wife, on first floor, in a pleasant neighborhood. Apply at No. 84 East 27th-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD board can be had in a first-class house occupied by a small private family. Apply at No. 200 West 32d-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT suites of rooms for families, or single gentlemen; convenient to Wall, South, or Fulton Ferries. Apply at No. 139 Joralemon-st., first house from Court, on three principal car routes. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A young married couple desire to engage board in a private family after the 15th of September; a room with bedroom attached wanted; the house to contain all the modern improvements, located near the Wall-st. Ferry. Address, stating location, accommodations and terms, which must be moderate, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR EIGHT MONTHS, BY a gentleman, wife, two children, (3 and 9 years,) and nurse. Location must be south of 28th-st., and between 4th and 6th avs.; three rooms connecting. Early dinner, or private table preferred. Address stating terms, to G. P. P., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A FURNISHED ROOM and bedroom, with board for a gentleman, wife and child eighteen months old, in a small and quiet private family, with few or no other boarders. Address G. M. R., Box No. 87 New-York City Post-office, stating location and terms, which must be moderate.

BROOKLYN—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASANT apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making the house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. References required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A new and very nice house, will let two or three rooms to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 16 East 42d-st. References given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FALL BOARDING AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON.—Excellent accommodation for board for the Fall months may be had at Locust Grove, Cornwall, at reasonable rates. Applicants will address LOCUST GROVE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y. References—Rev. Dr. Cressy, W. Fullerton, Esq., Newburgh; Rev. Dr. Tyng, Gen. Geo. P. Morris, New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 464 Broome-st., 25x95 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 800 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET.—A MAN, WIFE AND ONE CHILD, having more room than they require, desire to let two parlors and one bedroom, unfurnished, with large back basement, furnished, and to board with the parties as an equivalent for the rent, they furnishing their own apartments. Inquire at No. 142 East 30th-st., of GEO. C. E.

TO LEASE—A HOTEL, DOWN TOWN; MODERN built; 80 rooms; at half former rent to a proper party. The owner will aid liberally in furnishing it. The lodgings will doubly pay rent. Address HOTEL, Box No 176 *Times* Office.

FOUR LOFTS TO LET.—AN EXCELLENT stand for clothing or Yankee notions. Best locality in the City of New-York, at a rate suited to the times. Inquire immediately, at J. D. LEWIS & CO.'S, No. 101 Chambers-st., corner of Church.

TO LET—IRON FOUNDRY, ONE HUNDRED BY 38 feet, at No. 99 Grand-st., Williamsburgh. Engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. Inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 8 to 11 A. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Light rooms and 1,000-horse power. SAM'L LEGGETT, Sup't.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE OF SEVENTY ACRES—Or would exchange for a farm on Long Island. The location is very superior, being situated between Bath House and Fort Hamilton, along shore; land fertile; for a farmer or a gentleman requiring a country seat, there is no better opportunity offered in the country. The farm is in a very high state of cultivation, has a water-front of 400 or 500 feet; buildings, &c., in a perfect state. Apply to M. S. BENNETT, on the premises.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible] & CO.,

[illegible]

EDWARD [illegible]
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. [illegible] Wall-st.

[illegible] & CO.,
[illegible] TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE [illegible] STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—[illegible] will be received at the Comptroller's office [illegible] THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1862, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for [illegible] the sum of two hundred and fifty [illegible] of the Croton water stock of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 372 of the [illegible], and as amended by Chapter 181 of the laws of [illegible] an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1862.

NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and all the holders of the Receiver's certificates of indebtedness of the above-named Railroad, are hereby requested pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Bondholder's meeting of 9th of July, 1862, to deposit their above-named documents with L. H. MEYER, Chairman of the Trustees, before the 10th day of September, 1862, at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.

Attention is called to the third resolution, adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 22d of July, 1862, according to which parties not complying are subject to be remitted to their rights in their distributive share of the proceeds [illegible] and all other and further rights which they may have by virtue of the agreement, to cease.

Those who have not yet subscribed to the agreement, and those not paid their share of advances to the Receiver, can, in accordance with the last resolution, adopted at Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, now become parties to said agreement by subscribing and paying at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, before the 5th day of September, 1862.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, Aug. 18, 1862.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that books of transfer have been opened at the Agency in New-York. Stockholders who wish their stock registered in the New-York books will please forward their certificates to this Office or to WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, New-York.
G. W. CASS, President.

THE BOND AND STOCKHOLDERS OF the FOX and WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY are requested to meet at the office of the Company in Trinity Buildings, in this City, on TUESDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M.
JOHN F. SEYMOUR, President.
Aug. 26, 1862.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner [illegible] New-York.

TO LOAN.—TO BE LOANED, ON BOND AND mortgage, a sum [illegible]. Address, with particulars, [illegible] Box 134 Times Office.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent. on the "Earned Participating Premiums" of the past year; (said earned participating premiums amounting to $103,000:) also an interest dividend of six (6) per cent. on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board.
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.

The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 25th inst. By order of the Board.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

CORN EXCHANGE FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Aug 30, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand.
W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,
JOHN PENFOLD,
JOHN COMPTON,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,
SILAS BRONSON,
A. R. ENO,
JOHN WATSON,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
S. T. NICOLL,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.,
NOAH S. HUNT,
THOMAS SMULL,
J. H. RANSOM,
GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
U. J. SMITH,
SYLVEST'R L. H. WARD,
ALVE. E. LAING,
ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
HENRY S. LEVERICH,
LAWRENCE TURNURE,
JOHN J. WALKER.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name and style of CAULDWELL, SOUTHWORTH & WHITNEY, in the business of printing and publishing two newspapers, entitled, the *Sunday Mercury* and the *New-York Weekly Mercury*, at No. 113 Fulton-st., New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WILLIAM CAULDWELL and HORACE P. WHITNEY are alone authorized to collect and sign in liquidation, and to settle up the affairs of the said late firm. Dated New-York, Sept. 1, 1862.

WILLIAM CAULDWELL.
SYLVESTER S. SOUTHWORTH.
HORACE P. WHITNEY.

The undersigned will continue the above business at the same place, under the firm name of CAULDWELL & WHITNEY. Dated Sept. 1, 1862.

WILLIAM CAULDWELL.
HORACE P. WHITNEY.

No. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1862.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED INTO partnership with me Mr. JAMES J. GOODWIN, who has for the past year signed for me by procuration.

The business will hereafter be conducted under the style of J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership of CARMICHAEL & VAN VLIET by its terms has this day expired. Mr. VAN VLIET will continue the business at the same place, No. 62 Pearl-st.
CARMICHAEL & VAN VLIET.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1862.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE.—A MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, located in 4th-st., near Broadway, and house to let; rent $1,300 per annum. The good will of the business and household furniture for sale. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Building, Pine st.

EDGE TOOLS.—A MAN COMPETENT TO TAKE charge of an old-established edge-tool manufactory, and willing to invest some capital, can hear of a good chance by addressing W. P. ABENDROTH, No. 109 Beekman-st., New-York.

SHOE STORE FOR SALE ON A PRINCIPAL street in Brooklyn; a first-rate stand; stock low; present proprietor going into other business. Address Box No. 40 Brooklyn Post-office.

A SUPERIOR OIL REFINERY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Inquire at No. 246 Pearl-st., New-York, of M. J. FRISBIE.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second-hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility. Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatisms, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L., (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. a bottle.
Agent New-York,
MR. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 658 Broadway.)

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

MEN OLD TOO SOON, NERVOUS, OR IMPOTENT.—Send to Box No. 3,606 Post-office, New-York City, for a copy of "Facts for the Feeble." By Dr. F. HOLLICK, Author and Lecturer. Will be sent gratis, and post-paid, anywhere. Office No. 599 Broadway. Hours, 10 till 2 o'clock.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1830—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps. 300 pages. 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

SESSION FOR 1862-'3.

The preliminary term in this institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17, 1862, and continue to the beginning of the regular term, viz., 11 weeks.

In addition to daily instruction in the Bellevue and Blackwell's Island Hospitals during the preliminary term, three lectures will be given daily by members of the Faculty. The regular term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, 1862, and end early in March, 1863. During the whole of the session the student will have the opportunity of attending at least two clinical lectures daily; the didactic lectures are so arranged as not to interfere with attendance at the Hospital. Clinical and demonstrative teaching constituting the great feature of this College, the arrangements are such as to render the immense resources of the Hospitals available to the student to the fullest extent. All the lectures are given either in the Hospitals or in the College building, situated within the Bellevue Hospital grounds.

The Departments and Faculty of this College are constituted as follows:

PRESIDENT, ISAAC E. TAYLOR, M. D.
SECRETARY, AUSTIN FLINT, M. D.

Department of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy—Profs. James R. Wood, Frank H. Hamilton, Lewis A. Sayre, Alexander B. Mott and Stephen Smith. Department of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children—Isaac E. Taylor, Geo. T. Elliot and B. Fordyce Barker. Department of Materia Medica and Therapeutics—Prof. Benj. W. McCready. Department of Descriptive and Comparative Anatomy—Prof. Timothy Childs. Department of Chemistry and Toxicology—Prof. R. Ogden Doremus. Department of the Principles and Practice of Medicine—Prof. Austin Flint. Department of Physiology and Microscopy—Prof. Austin Flint, Jr.

Circulars may be obtained of the Janitor, Mr. WARR, at Bellevue Hospital, 26th-st., E. R.; or by addressing the Secretary of the Faculty, AUSTIN FLINT, JR., M. D., No. 74 [illegible] corner of 19th-st. and 4th-av.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Yards and Docks, Sept. 1, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR EACH CLASS separately, indorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the Class,) for the Navy-yard at (name the Yard,)" will be received at this office, until noon, on the 29th day of September inst., for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy-yards named the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which will be furnished, on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the Classes named therein, by the Commandants of the several Navy-yards, for the Classes for the Yards under their command, or by the Navy Agent nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all the Yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.*

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to indorse on the envelope above the address, and draw a line under the indorsement, thus:

"*Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard.)*"

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

Form of Offer.

(Here date the offer,)

I, (here insert the name or names composing the firm,) of (name the town,) in the State of (name the State,) hereby offer to furnish under your advertisement, dated (date of advertisement,) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No. (name the class,) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard,) according to said schedule, viz: (here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class,) amounting to (here write the amount in words.)

I propose, as my agent, (here name the agent, if one is required by the schedule,) for the supply under the classes miscellaneous, by a non-resident of the place of delivery; and should my offer be accepted, I request the contract may be prepared and sent to the Navy Agent at (name the Agency,) for signature and certificate.

(Here the bidder and each member of the firm to sign.)

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned (name of guarantor) of (name the town,) and State of (name the State,) and (name of second guarantor, &c.,) hereby undertake that the above named (name the bidder or bidders) will, if his [or their] offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States, within fifteen days after date of notice through the post-office of the acceptance of his [or their] offer before mentioned.

Witness: (Signature of guarantors.)

I certify that the above named (here name the guarantors) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case. (Signature.)

To be signed by the District Judge, District Attorney, Collector, Navy Agent, or some person known to the bureau to be responsible.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 3. Yellow pine timber; class No. 4. Yellow pine lumber; class No. 5. Oak and hard wood; class No. 6. White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7. Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8. Cement; class No. 9. Gravel and sand; class No. 10. Slate; class No. 11. Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 19. Fire-wood; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24. Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 25. Iron castings; class No. 26. Augers; class No. 27. Anthracite coal; class No. 28. Bituminous coal; class No. 31. Copper and composition nails; class No. 32. Machinery and tools.

BOSTON.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 5. Oak and hard wood; class No. 6. White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7. Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8. Cement; class No. 9. gravel and sand; class No. 11. Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 13. Pig-iron; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 19. Fire wood; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24. Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 25. Iron castings; class No. 26. Augers; class No. 27. Anthracite coal; class No. 29. Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 30. Semi-Bituminous, broad top, &c., coal; class No. 33. Extension of Hospital at Chelsea.

NEW-YORK.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 3. Yellow pine timber; class No. 4. Yellow pine lumber; class No. 5. Oak and hard wood; class No. 6. White pine, spruce, cypress and juniper; class No. 7. Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8. Cement; class No. 9. Gravel and sand; class No. 10. Slate; class No. 11. Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 13. Pig-iron; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24. Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 25. Iron work, piping, &c.; class No. 26. Augers, class No. 27. Anthracite coal; class No. 30. Semi-bituminous, broad top, &c., coal; class No. 31. Copper and composition nails; class No. 34. Hose carriages.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 4. Yellow pine lumber; class No. 5. Oak and hard wood; class No. 6. White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress; class No. 7. Lime, hair, and plaster; class No. 9. Gravel and sand; class No. 11. Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oils, and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 19. Firewood; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Belting, packing, and hose; class No. 24. Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 26. Augers; class No. 27. Anthracite coal; class No. 30. Semi-bituminous, Broad-top, &c., coal; class No. 31. Copper and composition nails; class No. 32. Machinery and tools.

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1. Clothing; class No. 2. Hats, boots and shoes; class No. 3. Provisions; class No. 4. Groceries; class No. 5. Dry goods; class No. 6. Bread, &c.; class No. 7. Tobacco; class No. 8. Coal; class No. 9. Paints, oils and glass; class No. 10. Bricks, &c.; class No. 11. Lumber; class No. 12. Fire-wood; class No. 13. Provender; class No. 14. Miscellaneous; class No. 15. Hardware; class No. 16. Stationery.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 4. Yellow pine lumber; class No. 5. Oak and hard wood; class No. 6. White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7. Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 9. Gravel and sand; class No. 11. Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 13. Pig iron; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 19. Firewood; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24. Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 27. Anthracite coal; class No. 29. Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 32. Machinery and tools.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered; and where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bids. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and cartage to the place where used within the navy-yards, respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the Department. In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes headed "Miscellaneous" are specified as the *probable* quantity which may be required, as well as to fix data for determining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, *and in such quantities, and at such times, as the bureau or commandant may require*; such increase, however, not to exceed one-half of the quantities stated (and requisitions sent through the Post-office shall be deemed sufficient notice) during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1863; and whether the quantities required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

Bidders are cautioned against stating fictitious prices in their offers.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense to the Government, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said navy-yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans, specifications, or samples, and any further descriptions of the articles or explanations they may desire. When bidders shall be in doubt as to the precise articles named in the schedule, they will apply to the commanding officer of the navy-yard and *not to employes* for description of the article or articles in doubt, which information the said officer will give in writing. Contractors for classes headed "Miscellaneous," who do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, will be required to name in their proposals an agent at the city or principal place near the yard of delivery, who may be called upon to deliver articles *without delay* when they shall be required.

Approved sureties in the full amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or canceled, unless otherwise authorized by the Department. On classes of articles headed "Miscellaneous," to be delivered as required during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly on the first of January, April, July and October, when the deliveries have been satisfactory, and the balance (eighty per cent.) will be paid by the respective navy agents within thirty days after the presentation of bills, in triplicate, duly vouched and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the Department.

It will be stipulated in the contract, that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for, of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not to exceed twice the amount of such class; which may be recovered, from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by a navy agent, collector, district-attorney, or some other person satisfactorily known to the bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the Government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named, or for the completion of works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based, and shall also have the power to increase or diminish the quantities named in the classes not headed "Miscellaneous" in the schedule, twenty-five per centum.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified [illegible]

[illegible] Persons only whose offers may be accepted will be [illegible]

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, August 28, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS office until Thursday next, 4th September, at 12 o'clock, M., for the delivery in Philadelphia of one thousand cavalry horses and five hundred artillery horses. They must be sound, free from blemish, and from five to eight years of age. The cavalry horses must not be less than 15 hands high, and the artillery horses not less than 15½ hands high. The former must be well trained to saddle, and the latter well trained to harness; all to be subject to a rigid inspection, and no horse will be taken that is not considered by the Inspector as fit for the service intended. No mares will be taken, and all horses to be of a dark color. Half of the above number to be delivered on or before the 20th September next, and the balance on or before the 1st October. No bids will be received from any one person, for more than one hundred horses. Security required for the faithful performance of the contract, the names of which must accompany the proposals.
(Signed) A. BOYD,
Capt. & Ass't. Q. M. [illegible]

SEALED PROPOSALS.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the School Officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 3d day of September, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture required for Ward School-house No. 29, situated at Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st., First Ward. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Furniture." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated Aug. 20, 1862.

LEWIS NOLTE,
JOHN S. SCULLY,
JOHN CASEY,
Committee on School Furniture.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	70

EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 24.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY........Sep 13. | MONDAY...........Oct. 13.
Passage money to Nassau..........$50.
Passage money to Havana..........70.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
MARION,
J. D. PHILLIPS, United States Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For passage only, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON........SATURDAY, Sept. 6.
KANGAROO..........................SATURDAY, Sept. 13.
CITY OF NEW-YORK............SATURDAY, Sept. 20.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, 15, 17 and 21 Guineas. Steerage from Liverpool, £8 8s. From Queenstown, £6 6s. And those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the current rate of exchange.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victories, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer HIBERNIAN, Capt. GRANGE, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Sept. 6. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $198; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea; her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. FISCHER, acknowledged to be the most durable and the best Pianos made, with iron frame, patent damper, overstrung, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and wareroom, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

UPRIGHT, SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS.—7 octave rosewood uprights, $200. Elegant rosewood squares, at $250, $215, $200, $175. Melodeons at $35, $45, $55, $65, $75, by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., BROADWAY, opposite the New-York Hotel. An assortment of their unrivaled PIANOS on hand. Cottage and school pianos for $125 and $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For building receiving basin and culvert at the northeast corner of Fifty-seventh street and Second-avenue; basin and culvert northwest corner Fifty-seventh-street and Third-avenue; sewer in Cherry-street, from James-slip to Roosevelt-street, and flagging and reflagging in Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues. Also, in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on the west side of Second-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, and north side of 57th-street, from Second-avenue to a point about two hundred and eighty feet west therefrom; both sides of Third-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets; both sides of Cherry-street, between Roosevelt-street and James-slip; southerly side of Chambers-street, between Batavia-street and James-slip; west side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets; east side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, and both sides of Thirty-seventh-street, from Fourth avenue to a point about two hundred and five feet west.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 22, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For sewer in First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; receiving basins and culverts in Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway; sewer in Leroy-street, between Bleecker-street and Bedford-street; sewer in Cherry-street, between Jackson and No. 404 Cherry-street; building receiving basin and culvert at the northwest corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; both sides of Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway; both sides of West Broadway and Church-street, between Worth and Thomas streets, and south side of Thomas-street, between West Broadway and Church-street; both sides of Leroy-street, between Bleecker and Bedford streets; both sides of Cherry-street, from Jackson-street to a point four hundred feet eight inches or thereabouts, west, and on the west side of Broadway, between Thirty fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 22, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, the steamboat will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M., instead of 4 o'clock. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M., except on Saturday, when the afternoon train will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat. Passengers for points below Eatontown, on the main line, will take the 2:30 P. M. boat on Saturdays.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10.40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.

The *Naushon* leaves

Christopher-st.	at 9¼,	12¼	and	3¼.
Spring-st.	at 9½,	12½	and	3½.
Dey-st.	at 9¾,	12¾	and	3¾.
Morris-st., Pier 4	at 10,	1	and	4.

Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

EXCURSION TO THE GREAT EASTERN—Every day after her arrival till her departure. The steamboat OSSIO, Capt. REYNOLDS, will leave Fulton Market-slip at 11 o'clock A. M., to sail around the steamer and return. Fare for the trip 25 cents.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

FOR KEYPORT—CHANGE OF HOUR.—ON and after WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3, the steamboat MATTEAWAN will leave New-York, foot of Robinson-st., at 3½ o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 7½ A. M.

FOR NEWARK.—STEAMBOAT THOMAS P. WAY leaves pier foot of Dey-st. at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., Sunday and every day.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLABER'S marble-yard, No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
WONDERFUL COMBINATION OF NOVELTIES.
THE WORLD NE'ER SAW THE LIKE!
GEN. TOM THUMB AND COM. NUTT.
GEN. TOM THUMB AND COM. NUTT.
LAST WEEK.
LAST WEEK.
LAST WEEK.
LAST WEEK.
ONLY FIVE DAYS MORE
ONLY FIVE DAYS MORE
ONLY FIVE DAYS MORE
ONLY FIVE DAYS MORE
ONLY FIVE DAYS MORE
ONLY FIVE DAYS MORE
ONLY FIVE DAYS MORE
ONLY FIVE DAYS MORE
ONLY FIVE DAYS MORE
of the grand
TRIAL OF SKILL FOR $1,000.
TRIAL OF SKILL FOR $1,000.
TRIAL OF SKILL FOR $1,000.
MUSEUM CROWDED DAY AND NIGHT.
MUSEUM CROWDED DAY AND NIGHT.
The original
GEN. TOM THUMB,
GEN. TOM THUMB,
GEN. TOM THUMB,
and the
$30,000 COMMODORE NUTT,
$30,000 COMMODORE NUTT,
$30,000 COMMODORE NUTT,
in all their curious, exciting, laughable, and marvelous performances and costumes, including
OVER TWENTY DIFFERENT CHARACTERS!
OVER TWENTY DIFFERENT CHARACTERS!
OVER TWENTY DIFFERENT CHARACTERS!
Mr. Barnum has agreed to give a
PRIZE OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!
PRIZE OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!
to the hero who proves the most talented and attractive.

They have now performed three weeks to crowded houses, and the judges (being governed by the applause of the audience) are still unable to decide which of the little heroes is entitled to the prize. Mr. BARNUM has prevailed upon them to
CONTINUE THE CONTEST ONE WEEK LONGER.
CONTINUE THE CONTEST ONE WEEK LONGER.
CONTINUE THE CONTEST ONE WEEK LONGER.
CONTINUE THE CONTEST ONE WEEK LONGER.
and has offered an
ADDITIONAL PRIZE OF $500.
ADDITIONAL PRIZE OF $500.
ADDITIONAL PRIZE OF $500.
So, look out for
RICH AND RACY ENTERTAINMENTS.
RICH AND RACY ENTERTAINMENTS.

They will be seen at all hours, EVERY DAY and EVENING, and will give special performances Morning, Afternoon and Evening, at 11, 3 and 7¾ o'clock.

They will also be seen promenading about the Museum. Gen. TOM THUMB'S MAGNIFICENT PRESENTS, JEWELS, &c., from QUEEN VICTORIA and the principal Crowned Heads of Europe, will be exhibited.

The MINIATURE CARRIAGES of the Thumb and the Nutt, with four of the smallest Ponies in the world, and elfin coachmen and footmen in livery, seen near the Museum at 12 and 5 o'clock P. M.

BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH.
BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH.

The GRAND AQUARIA is now swarming with GORGEOUSLY BEAUTIFUL FISH from the Tropical Seas, whence they have been brought at an expense of $7,000. They include FIFTY BEAUTIFUL ANGEL FISH, MAGNIFICENT PEACOCK FISH, or FOUR-EYED CHERUBS, the most exquisitely beautiful fish ever beheld; COW FISH, SURGEON FISH, PORCUPINE FISH, SPANISH LADY FISH, and other rare and splendid specimens, all of brilliant colors.

Mr. W. B. HARRISON, comic and impromptu singer—the only improvisatore in the country.

A SPLENDID FARCE COMPANY,

Consisting of Mrs. J. J. Prior, Miss Jennie Walters, Mr. J. E. Nagle, Mr. W. M. Holland, (his first appearance at the Museum,) and Messrs. Havland, Riley, Anderson, &c., &c., is also engaged and gives EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and EVERY EVENING, at 7¾, the
LAUGHABLE FARCE, TEMPTATION.

Yet with all this and the Million of other Curiosities from all parts of the World, the price of admission remains at
ONLY 25 CTS. CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS, 15 CENTS.

CARLOTTA PATTI, THE GREATEST living artist, appears this evening at NIXON'S PALACE OF MUSIC, in her celebrated "Laughing Song," and the ever popular "Amour Polka."

NIXON'S PALACE OF MUSIC.
Sig. SUSINI sings to-night the aria from "Don Giovanni," entitled "Madelina;" also the aria from "Ernani"—"Infelice."

SIG. DUBREUIL, IN A DUET WITH CARLOTTA PATTI and SUSINI, entitled "Don Pasquale," and "Elisire d'Amore," at NIXON'S PALACE OF MUSIC.

NIXON'S PALACE OF MUSIC.
First night of the great Maestro, Sig. MUZIO, and the entire Orchestra of the Academy of Music.

MME. STRAKOSCH, THE POPULAR contralto, reappears this evening at NIXON'S PALACE OF MUSIC.

NIXON'S PALACE OF MUSIC AND CREMORNE GARDEN.
GREAT CONGRESS OF ARTISTS FOR THE FALL SEASON.
Second appearance of the greatest living artist,
CARLOTTA PATTI.
Second appearance of
MME. STRAKOSCH,
SIG. SUSINI, SIG. MUZIO,
SIG. DUBREUIL
and the entire Academy of Music Orchestra.
Second night of the new musical composition,
THE UPRISING GALLOP,
by Sig. Muzio.
Twelfth night of the successful pantomime of
THE GOLDEN EGG.
M. DENIER, COSTA THELEUR, WIETOFF,
and a host of others.
NEW ACTS IN EQUESTRIAN SCHOOL
ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON
will be produced on the stage in the PALACE OF MUSIC, and to continue every afternoon, and afternoons only, until further notice, a new version of the fairy spectacle of
CINDERELLA.
The principal characters by SEVENTY-FIVE of the most
BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN
to be found in New-York.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.
SEVENTY-FIFTH NIGHT OF THE FLORENCES.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.
GLORIOUS BILL TO-NIGHT.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Sept. 2.
To commence with the great comic drama,
THE IRISH MORMON.
FLORENCE in his celebrated part of BRYAN O'LINN.
To be followed by the dashing protean piece,
THE YOUNG ACTRESS.
FLORENCE in his famous part of THE TRAGEDIAN.
MRS. FLORENCE in six different characters.
To conclude with the extravaganza of
THE HAPPY MAN.
Paddy Murphy..........Mr. FLORENCE
SPECIAL.—BRIG.-GEN. CORCORAN will visit WALLACK'S THEATRE on THURSDAY EVENING. The building will be BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED and decorated in honor of the event.

WINTER GARDEN.
Mr. JACKSON begs to announce for presentation THIS EVENING the thrilling romantic drama of
ROSA GREGORIO,
with its exquisite music and beautiful scenes. It was in the character of Rosa Gregorio that
MISS BATEMAN
displayed the originality as well as the extent of her dramatic genius. With no traditions upon which to found her ideal, she gave to the outline of character drawn by the author an earnest vitality which captivated the imagination and enchained the sympathies of her auditors, compelling them to forget the illusions of the stage in the truthful intensity of her embodiment of the alternate hopes, fears, love, joy, frenzy and despair that agitate the heart of the beautiful heroine of this deeply interesting drama.

Rosa Gregorio, Miss Bateman; Albert de Sennevills, J. W. Wallack; Antonio, Edwin Adams; Gregorio, Mr. Ryer; Craspo, Mr. Davidge; Carina, Mrs. Chanfrau.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
This establishment, during the recess, has been
EXTENSIVELY ALTERED,
and will be opened on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 3, 1862,
with a grand and novel
DRAWING-ROOM ENTERTAINMENT,
in which the beautiful and fascinating comedienne,
Mrs. SEDLEY BROWNE;
the distinguished actor,
Mr. WILLIAM M. FLEMING;
the popular eccentric comedian,
Mr. WILLIAM H. BEEKMAN,
and a
GRAND COMBINATION
of other artists of acknowledged repute will participate, under the direction of the universal favorite,
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT.
See future bills and advertisements.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
CHRISTY & BRIGGS..........Lessees and Proprietors.
Organized in 1842.
The only delineators of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY IN THE CITY.
The most popular amusement and the favorite resort of pleasure-seekers.
MONDAY, Sept. 1,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
GEORGE CHRISTY and all his Company appear.
First week of BETTY ALLEN, the Empire Jig Dancer.
The Best Vocalists and Instrumental Performers in the Profession.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Admittance 25 cents.

"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS."
This beautiful picture is still on exhibition at SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 749 Broadway. Season tickets 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PUBLIC MEETING—EIGHTH AVENUE RAILROAD TO HARLEM.—Citizens and property owners attend the public meeting, Monday, 7 o'clock P. M., Sept. 1, at Elm Park Hotel—92d-st. and Broadway. Important business will be presented. By order
THOMAS MANSON, Chairman.
H. A. HEISER, Vice-Chairman.
JAMES SPREYER, Treasurer.
JOHN W. ANDREWS, Secretary.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. [illegible]

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

[Continued from First Page.]

York; S. Parkinson, Co. F, 5th New-York; J. C. Bowman, Co. D, 5th New-York; Geo. C. Post, Co. F, 5th New-York; M. B. Paul, Co. F, 5th New-York; B. Griner, Co. G, 5th New-York; J. H. Franklin, Co. F, 5th New-York; G. H. Hitchcock, Co. F, 5th New-York; M. V. Halsman, Co. F, 5th New-York; P. T. Ryan, Co. F, 2d New-York, Excelsior Brigade; N. C. Goddin, Co. I, 1st Excelsior; Corporal W. H. Gall, Co. B, 5th Excelsior; Theo. Sullivan, Co. F, 10th New-York Vol.; A. R. Rodway, Co. I, 12th New-York Vol.; W. H. Jerrills, Co. I, 13th New-York Vol.; P. M. Cann, Co. H, 10th New-York Vol.; C. McGurney, Co. I, 10th New-York Vol.; J. McClatchey, Co. I, 10th New-York Vol.; M. M. Keith, Co. F, 12th Massachusetts; C. McLaughlin, Co. K, 10th New-York Vol.; Frank Fish, Co. C, 12th New-York Vol.; H. Tracey, Co. E, 13th New-York Vol.; Sergt. George Twisdele, Co. I, 9th New-York Vol.; W. E. Corcoran, Co. A, 9th New-York Vol.; F. Westfoot, Co. I, 9th New-York Vol.; S. Spesey, Co. E, 14th New-York; T. P. Broker, Co. D, 14th New-York; Samuel Monks, Co. K, 14th New-York; A. C. Perpignan, Co. D, 14th New-York; John Neffendale, Co. D, 14th New-York; J. A. Eldrich, Co. D, 14th New-York; J. E. Plowes, Co. D, 14th New-York; Lawrence Smith, Co. C, 14th New-York; E. B. O'Connor, Co. H, 14th New-York; Loring Wyman, Co. H, 2d Berdan Sharpshooters; C. Van Steinburg, Co. C, 20th New-York Mil.; Jas. Grey, Co. C, 4th N. Y. Cav.; J. Ward, Co. D, 14th New-York; Peter Brennan, Co. I, 21st New-York Vol.; C. H. Haggerty, Co. I, 21st New-York Vol.; Peter Gaddle, Co. C, 20th New-York Vol.; Corp. J. M. Lear, Co. C, 14th Brooklyn; Milton Moore, Co. F, 21st New-York Vol.; Geo. F. Mitchell, Co. F, 23d New-York; Sergt. Thos. Smith, Co. G, 13th; Sergt. Thos. Smith, Co. G, 30th New-York; Wesley Giles, Co. H, 45th New-York; P. Schofield, Co. F, 24th New-York; W. J. Mooney, Co. D, 37th New-York; Pat. Fleming, Co. G, 37th New-York; Peter Kope, Co. A, 54th New-York; John Dagan, Co. D, 94th New-York; Jas. Murray, Co. B, 40th New-York; Sergt. H. Handy, Co. A, 49th New-York; Sergt. F. Sandter, Co. B, 58th New-York; C. Blanchard, Co. D, 22d New-York; Peter Ruby, Co. A, 54th New-York; J. Frax, Co D, 68th New-York; Owen Kelley, Co. D, 2d Regulars; Pat. Carroll, Co. C, 2d Regulars; W. Welch, Co. B, 2d Regulars; G. Keleer, Co. J, 2d Regulars; John Drep, Co. D, 3d Regulars; M. Shannon, Co. F, 3d Regulars; J. Powers, Co. H, 4th Regulars; L. Coan, Co. D, 6th Regulars; J. Fox, Co. I, 6th Regulars; J. Mason, Co. K, 6th Regulars; J. Cherry, Co. I, 6th Regulars; E. McCarty, Co. H, 6th Regulars; M. F. Godfrey, Co. G, 6th Regulars; Sergt. J. A. Read, Co. E, 11th Regulars; Sergt. J. McLaughlin, Co. G, 11th Regulars; Alfred Lewis, Co. H, 11th Regulars; H. Schmidt, Co. E, 14th Regulars; L. Sherman, Co. C, 12th Regulars; Sergt. J. Doyle, Co. C, 14th Regulars; L. Blair, Co. C, 14th Regulars; Geo. Leenan, Co. E, 14th Regulars; Ferdinand Dunn, Co. E, 14th Regulars; Jas. Hornich, Co. C, 14th Regulars; P. Weinman, Co. E, 14th Regulars; Jas. Brooks, Co. D, 14th Regulars; Jas. Brooks, Co. F, 20th Regulars; J. Agel, Co. E, 2d U. S. Artillery; Capt. W. Austin, Co. E, 1st U. S. Sharpshooters; Geo. Daling, Co. D, 5th New-York; Corp. Andrew Blair, 5th New-York; J. H. Haughwout, Co. K, 5th New-York; Sergt. Pat. Gillian, Co. A, 5th New-York; Wilfred Wildey, Co. D, 5th New-York; B. Laison, Co. G, 5th New-York; C. Lunney, Co. H, 5th New-York; W. Cole, Co. G, 5th New-York; F. Killiler, Co. H, 5th New-York; Peter Giltire, Co. G, 2d Regulars; A. W. Stewart, Co. D, 2d Regulars; T. H. Fox, Co. A, 2d Regulars; G. W. Taylor, Co. B, 2d Regulars; G. A. Moses, Co. H, 2d Regulars; Corporal R. Ferguson, Co. K, 12th New-York; H. Cusick, Co. B, 13th New-York; Jos. Vanel, Co. B, 12th New-York; T. Holding, Co. H, 10th New-York; D. Devere, Co. E, 9th New-York; Chris. Snower, Co. G, 14th New-York: Isaac F. Seward, Co. K, 13th New-York; W. Crady, Co. F, 12th New-York; G. W. Laughten, Co. A, 14th N. Y.; D. Dinnick, Co. G, 13th New-York: J. Jarvis, Co. A, 14th New-York; D. Clark, Co. F. 12th New-York; A. F. Miller, Co. F, 12th-Rork; W. W. Holmes, Co. E, 17th New-York; E. Conroy, Co. C, 17th New-York; B. Cushman, Co. A, 17th New-York; Sergeant C. D. Immen, Co. C, 17th New-York; Corporal J. Harvey, Co. E, 17th New-York; T. Sanders, Co. E, 17th New-York; D. Sesnon, Co. E, 17th New-York; Michael Gavigan, Co. E, 17th New-York: J. C. Sweet, Co. H, 17th New-York; J. Moffit, Co. A, 17th New-York; F. Echer, Co. D, 2d New-Jersey; Sergt. J. T. Renwick, Co. K, 17th N. Y. T. Farnley, Co. D, 17th New-York; Sergt. T. B. Berle, Co. B, 17th New-York; Patrick Fagan, Co. D, 17th New-York; Sergt. B. C. Bodine, Co. C, 17th New-York; W. H. Lemwite, Co. K, 14th New-York Militia; Sergt. T. M. Baldwin, Co. D, 14th New-York Militia; W. Jones, Co. A, 17th New-York; T. Kerns, Co. K, 1st New-York Vols.; T. Martin, Co. A, 10th New-York; Eben Higgins, Co. B, 20th New-York; Dennis Judd, Co. K, 20th New-York; R. Lake, Co. B, 20th New-York; A. Sweeney, Co. F, 20th New-York; W. R. Rosey, Co. H, 20th New-York; Patrick Madagan, Co. K, 20th New-York; Sidney Brooke, Co. A, 4th Regulars; Julius Schaffer, Co. G, 21st New-York Vols.; Hugh Higgins, Co. D, 23d New-York; J. Evans, Co. K, 26th New-York; D. Halsey, Co. D, 24th New-York; Sergt. Patrick Feeley, Co. C, 25th New-York; S. N. Cuzzine, Co. B, 24th New-York; Corp. Charles Chatfield, Co. D, 23d New-York Vols.; H. Patterson, Co. B, 26th New-York; Sergt. A. O. Curry, Co. B, 26th New-York; Joseph Karthy, Co. I, 29th New-York; S. E. Spalding, Co. C, Thirty-fifth New-York; Corp. J. H. Currier, Co. H, Thirty-fifth New-York; A. Rexford, Co. I, Thirty-fifth New-York; J. S. Gould, Co. B, Forty-fourth New-York Vols.; E. R. Goodrich, Co. E, Forty-fourth New-York Vols.; Frank Deker, Co. A, Forty-fourth New-York Vols.; Lieut. J. Hardenburg, Co. B, Forty-fourth New-York Vols. Lieut. E. A Nash, Co. B, Forty-fourth New-York Vols; Lieut. Isaac Ross, Co. H, Forty-fourth New-York Vols; Corp. L. E. Larribee, Co. B, Forty-fourth New-York Vols.; Lieut. Jacob Cox, Co. A, Forty-fourth New-York Vols.; W. H. Weaver, Co D, Forty-fourth New-York Vols.; D. Lilly, Co. E Forty-fourth Nrw-York Vols.; A. Roberts, Co. A, Forty-fourth New-York Vols.; H. Bych, Co. B, Forty-fourth New-York Vols.; Jas. King, Co. B Forty-fourth New-York Vols.; W. Breslin, Co. E, Forty-fifth New-York; S. V. R. Hill, Co. G, Sixty-first New-York; Ralph Pierce, Co. I, Seventy-sixth New-York; J. W. Whian, Co. K, Seventy-sixth New-York, J. Scott, Co. D, Ninety-fourth New-York; F. Baxter, Co. A, Ninety-fourth New-York: Lieut. G. McComber, Co. A, Ninety-fourth New-York; H. Rockwell, Co. E, Ninety-fifth New-York; Sergt. S. H. Bibbins, Co. F, Finety-Fourth New-York; C. Smith, Co. C, Fifth New-Jersey; C. Johnson, Co. K, Seventh New-Jersey; H. Nochridge, Co. C, Eighth New-Jersey; A. Bates, Eleventh Pennsylvania; Robert Walker, Eleventh Pennsylvania; J. H. Blair, Co. E, Eleventh Pennsylvania; G. H. Ogden, Co. E, Eleventh Pennsylvania; B. B. Cushier, Co. I, 48th Pennsylvania; Jones Gier, Co. C, 48th Pennsylvania; Capt. J. W. Balletine, 9th Pennsylvania Reserve; Curtis English, 50th Pennsylvania; T. Ammerman, Co. H, 56th Pennsylvania; J. Williams, Co. H, 56th Pennsylvania; C. C. Pelson, Co. I, 83d Pennsylvania; L. Williams, Co. H, 83d Pennsylvania; W. Lemmon, Co. D, 83d Pennsylvania; W. Babcock, Co. I, 83d Pennsylvania; L. Regel, Co. H, 88th Pennsylvania; E. D. Miller, Co. F, 19th Pennsylvania, A. States, Co. B, 19th Pennsylvania; Ed. Saph, Co. B, 2d Maryland; W. J. Rombough, Co. E, Third Virginia; Sergt. G. E. Grover, Co. E, 3d Maine; W. Walker, Co. C, 2d Maine; A. S. Cager, Co. D, 7th Wisconsin; Amos Wair, Co. I, 7th Wisconsin; M. Cruchson, Co. K, 7th Wisconsin; J. Lary, Co. C, 25th Ohio; Cyrus Erlariss, Co. I, 73d Ohio; L. Nickenberger, Co. D, 1st Michigan; George Connor, Co. C, 1st Michigan; C. Varnar, Co. G, 6th Michigan; John Gunder, Co. A, 16th Michigan; C. Van Honer, Co. H, 16th Michigan; John Dalley, Co. H, 16th Michigan; A. Crooker, Co. E, 16th Michigan; Lewis Milter, Co. I, 1st Michigan; M. O. Donnell, Co. K, 7th Wisconsin; Jas. Palmer, Co. B, 19th Indiana; H. J. English, Co. B, 19th Indiana; W. Marshal, Co. B, 19th Indiana; M. Moore, Co. C, 19th Indiana; J. B. Wright, Co. H, 16th Massachusetts; A. McIntosh, Co. A, 16th Massachusetts; H. C. Lord, Co. C, 13th Massachusetts; W. Walter, Co. E, 18th Massachusetts; E. G. Fox, Co. F, 18th Massachusetts; John Marr, Co. K, 2d New-Hampshire; Corp. J. W. Watson, Co. B, 2d New-Hampshire; W. H. Goldsmith, Co. F, 2d New-Hampshire; W. Sabine, Co. E, 2d New-Hampshire; L. P. Willard, Co. K, 6th New-Hampshire; Charles Woodman, Co. K, 7th Wisconsin; W. M. Page, 7th Ohio; D. P. Grant, Co. D, 6th New-Hampshire; Jas. Carroll, Co. H, 5th Rhode Island Battery; Mose Wyman, Co. E, 1st Maine; Lieut. M. W. Jenkins, Co. C, 6th Ohio; E. H. Carpenter, Co. A, 15th Massachusetts; J. Dorrance, Co. K, 1st Michigan; L. M. Stevenson, Co. B, 82d Ohio; L. Babb, Co. D, 6th New-Hampshire; C. F. Wheeler, Co. F, 20th Indiana; Henry Barry, Co. D, 2d Maine; W. Scott, Co. K, 11th Massachusetts; P. Smith, Co. B, 18th Massachusetts; P. W. Benninmare, Co. F, 11th Pennsylvania; W. Jenkins, Co. C, 51st New-York; E. C. Williams, Co. K, 50th Pennsylvania; M. D. Betz, Co. I, 53d Pennsylvania; James A. Johnson, Co. H, 11th Pennsylvania; Levi Minor, Co. H, 11th Pennsylvania; J. Ambrose, Co. E, 11th Pennsylvania; H. H. Drallier, Co. E, 11th Pennsylvania; G. W. Voorhees, Co. F, 1st New-Jersey; J. Hutchinson, Co. G, 2d New-Hampshire; G. W. Dawson, Co. F, 3d Virginia; Lieut. Walker, Co. I, 6th Maine; D. Taylor, Co. I, 28th Massachusetts; Lieut. W. B. Hathaway, Co. C, 29th Massachusetts; Lieut. T. Daly, Co. B, 18th Massachusetts; N. B. Sherwood, Co. C, 6th Pennsylvania; J. Cameroy, Co. E, 48th Pennsylvania; J. Dearweather, Co. I, 107th Pennsylvania; Patrick Bryan, Co. A, 7th Pennsylvania Reserve; C. Giese, Co. A, 84th Pennsylvania; Corp. H. Orr, Co. E, 11th Pennsylvania; Sergt. J. H. Ruff, Co. A, 99th Pennsylvania; O. Coch, Co. H, 88th Pennsylvania; W. Honendeaker, Co. C, 88th Pennsylvania; Patrick Branson, Co. A, 7th Pennsylvania; D. Towner, Co. G, 15th Pennsylvania; E. Dervin, Co. C, 19th Pennsylvania; D. Schwartz, Co. H, 33d Pennsylvania; Michael Gannon, Co. D, 88th Pennsylvania; N. Kealen, Co. D, 42d Pennsylvania Rifles; J. Krites, Co. B, 11th Pennsylvania; J. Ferguson, Co. B, 7th Wisconsin; Corp. C. R. Garner, Co. K, 7th Wisconsin; G. W. Thomson, Co. I, 6th Wisconsin; P. Hudson, Co. B, 6th Wisconsin; L. O. Iverson, Co. H, 2d Wisconsin; J. H. Grover, Co. H, 2d Wisconsin; J. Plackett, Co. H, 2d Wisconsin; W. Russell, Co. C, 6th Wisconsin; M. Prethers, Co. C, 6th Wisconsin. MITCHELL.

DEATH OF COL. FLETCHER WEBSTER.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 1.

A dispatch to Gov. ANDREW states that Col. FLETCHER WEBSTER, of the Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment, was mortally wounded in battle on Saturday, and has since died.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 1.

There is concurrent testimony as to the fact that Col. FLETCHER WEBSTER was severely, if not mortally wounded. He was taken from the field by four of his men, by order of Capt. HARMON, who, himself, was wounded in the shoulder. The whereabouts of the former is not known, the latter is in this City.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 1.

The correspondence of the *Inquirer* says that Col. FLETCHER WEBSTER, of Massachusetts, was killed.

SKETCH OF FLETCHER WEBSTER.

Among the brave and gallant men who died from the effects of wounds received on the battle-field we regret to observe the honored name of FLETCHER WEBSTER, only son of DANIEL WEBSTER, and Colonel of the Twelfth Massachusetts Volunteers, which regiment he raised, organized and has commanded since the commencement of the war.

Col. WEBSTER was born at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, during the war with Great Britain. Being of a quiet, unambitious temper, although much with his father during his political career, Col. WEBSTER was never himself a candidate for public station. He was, however, appointed Secretary of Legation to Mr. CALEB CUSHING on the Chinese embassy of 1842, and held a position during the administrations of Presidents PIERCE and BUCHANAN in the Custom House at Boston. He was among the first at the call for troops in 1861 to recruit a regiment for the war. He passed through this City about a year since; receiving a public ovation, which was attended by Gov. ANDREW, since which time he has been quietly and unostentatiously performing the duties incident to his command, and bearing his part in the camp and in the field.

We are as yet in ignorance as to the particulars of his death; suffice it to say that from such accounts as we have, we gather the impression that he conducted himself nobly during the fight, and died in the performance of the highest duty known to an American citizen.

His death will cast a gloom over the circle in which he moved, a shining and honored member. His widow and family are living, we believe, in Boston.

THE PLANS OF THE REBEL GENERALS.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 31, 1862.

The audacity of the rebel troops in approaching so near to Washinton as they have, has led me to speculate as to their probable object in doing so, their purposes, and the means at their command for accomplishing the same. As I am the fortunate possessor of some "facts not generally known," bearing directly upon the subject, these speculations may not be incorrect. First, as a basis, let me premise a few facts which *may be* generally known. These facts are not pleasant ones, and they are as well known in the rebel capital as in ours.

1. The masterly retrograde movement of Gen. POPE from Culpepper to the Rappahannock, and from the Rappahannock towards Manassas, although a brilliant and successful exploit in itself, has been attended with the loss, and capture by the enemy, of the whole of Gen. POPE's official papers. Gen. LEE, therefore, and the Rebel War Department, are fully and accurately informed as to every minute particular respecting the forces composing Gen. POPE's army, and his own and Gen. HALLECK's plans for conducting the campaign.

2. The rebel army now holds both sides of the Rappahannock, in strong force. On the Southern side, they have some forty-three thousand troops, and about as many negroes, all of whom, whites and blacks, are busily engaged, working night and day, in building new fortifications, and in enlarging and making stronger those works which already exist. When these works are completed, it is not too much to say that the rebels will then have a chain of forts along the entire south bank of the Rappahannock, from the Rattlesnake Mountain (southwest of Warrenton) to Fredericksburgh, a distance of thirty-five miles. The object of these fortifications cannot be misunderstood. It is to make the future passage of the Rappahannock by the Union forces almost an impossibility. The forts will command every ford and crossing-place on the river.

3. The capture of POPE's official papers and his entire baggage train, at Catlett's, on Friday last, and the attack of the rebel cavalry at Mannassas, on Tuesday, the 26th, and the terrible battles near Bull Run, on Wednesday, the 27th, show that the rebel troops not only hold both sides of the Rappahannock, but also that they dispute with the Union troops the occupancy of the line of Bull Run. According to the best estimates they have at least 100,000 troops so engaged, of whom 12,000 are cavalry, with a large train of field artillery.

4. And most serious of all—in spite of all POPE's efforts to prevent them—the rebel troops have succeeded not only in crossing the Rappahannock, but also in getting a strong position between Gen. POPE's army and Washington. The details of the battles of Wednesday are still confused, and I will not attempt to repeat them. The result of the affair is, however, that the main body of Gen. LEE's army is within striking distance of Centreville.

Here then my speculations begin. It is evident that ever since this movement of Gen. LEE against Gen. POPE began, it has been Gen. LEE's object to turn POPE's flank, or else to get in his rear, in order that he might annihilate his army, and then march on to Washington. It would seem that the first part of his design has been accomplished. What amount of loss Gen. POPE's army has sustained up to this time, it is impossible to ascertain. How can the truth be learned, when all newspaper correspondents are excluded from the army.

But whether POPE has been defeated or not, Gen. LEE will learn from POPE's official papers that Gen. MCCLELLAN and the Army of the Potomac have arrived from the Peninsula. He will understand, therefore, that this city is safe; that it is beyond his reach. It is probable that Gen. LEE will now endeavor to take possession of Centreville, so that the rebel army may occupy, during the coming Fall and Winter, the same positions near Washington which they held last Winter. If Gen. LEE succeeds in taking Centreville, it will release two-thirds of the rebel army now in Virginia. The remaining third will be sufficient to hold Centreville and the line of the Rappahannock, and to defend Richmond, while the two-thirds will be sent to the West.

THE TRIBUNE IN DISFAVOR.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 1.

The New-York *Tribune's* report of the second battle of Bull Run produced the greatest excitement in this city on being posted on the bulletin-boards.

In some cases altercations occurred between the excited friends and opponents of Gen. MCCLELLAN.

About noon the *Tribune's* dispatches were torn from the boards on information being received that the Government had ordered the *Tribune* office to be closed in consequence of the publication of this horrible rumor.

GREAT MASS MEETING IN BROOKLYN.

A Vigorous War Policy the Will of the People.

Speeches of Hon. Mr. Stanton and Others--Letter of Col. Corcoran, &c.

The Shops to be Closed Daily at 3 P.M. Until the 15th Instant.

Adjournment of the Meeting in Consequence of Rain, Until Wednesday Evening Next.

The people of Brooklyn seem bent on demonstrating to their neighbors that the ardor which has found so emphatic an expression in that pious and patriotic adjunct of the Empire City, shall not suffer diminution until the war for the Union be brought to a speedy and triumphant end. They held another war meeting last evening in the City Hall Park, in order that still further impetus may be given to volunteering as preferable to conscription. The attendance numbered some 15,000 persons, whose patience, under a drenching rain, could be attributable only to the warmth of their patriotism.

There were three stands, each the centre of an applauding crowd. One was in Montague-street, another in Remsen-street, and the third and principal one immediately in front of the hall, the steps of which were crowded long before any attempt at organization was visible. A band on a platform assigned for the purpose relieved the tediums and aided in swelling the throng. When, at length the Mayor accompanied by the gentlemen who, as the subordinate officers had been already agreed upon, presented himself on the main stand, he was enthusiastically greeted.

Being duly presented, he said:

FELLOW CITIZENS: We have again assembled to reaffirm our devotion to our country and our fealty to its Government, and to reassert that it is our determination to stand by that Government and furnish her with men and means until rebellion shall have been crushed out of the land. [Ceeers.]

A list of names of prominent citizens for Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was then read and adopted.

The subjoined resolutions were then adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That in victory or in disaster, in glory or in gloom, the people of Kings County cling with unalterable affection to the Constitution and flag of their country.

Resolved, That the efforts which we have heretofore made in sustaining the Government are only an earnest of our willingness to redouble our energies for the future, pledging ourselves to shrink from no sacrifice yet needful to be borne, and to stand shoulder to shoulder in the common cause of the Republic and its free Government.

Resolved, That if lenity toward rebels in arms was ever politic, that time has passed; and we respectfully, but earnestly, implore the Government to make use of all the powers conferred by Congress, all the means provided by the people, and all the measures justified by civilized warfare, to crush the rebellion utterly and forever.

Resolved, That we respectfully request the Board of Supervisors to continue the bounty of $60 to recruits; and, as a further means of encouraging enlistments, we recommend our merchants to close their places of business at 3 P. M., daily, from now until the 15th of September.

The presiding officer expressed his regret at being compelled to say that Colonel, or rather Gen. CORCORAN now—a title which he well merits—was unabled from disability from appearing to-night. [Murmurs of disappointment.] As for Gen. MITCHELL, he also was unable to come, having been called to Washington by the Government. He (the Mayor) had seen Gen. CORCORAN that afternoon, and urged him to be present, but it being out of his power to attend, he had sent a patriot letter.

SPEECH OF HON. MR. STANTON.

This gentlemen, being introduced amid cheers began by saying that this was a very great meeting and it stood or was located in a very noisy place. He had not come to them to make a rhetorical speech, but should prove to them that he was like MARK ANTONY in one respect, at least—that he was a plain, blunt man, who talked right on. He would not ask them to be responsible for what he should say, nor to agree with him in what he might utter. He only asked that he might be heard. He concurred with Gen. CORCORAN in one clause of the letter read by the Mayor, and that was in substance that never since the fall of Sumpter had this country been in such peril as at the present moment. Instead of invading the rebel capital we were defendidg our own. Bull Run, which we contested a year ago last July, we were contesting in August and September, 1862. Without embellishment or preface, he would state two or three reasons why the country was in such peril and we had not made more advancement on the foe. The first reason was that we had been so slow to understand the character and purpose of the rebels. His friend, the Mayor, being, even now, as he (the speaker) had been at one time, a member, though perhaps not a conspicuous one, of the Democratic Party, once believed that these men were fighting for some real or fancied right under the Constitution. Not so; they are fighting to destroy the Constitution. We may have believed they were contesting some fancied or real privilege within the Union; no, they are fighting to break up the Union. [Cheers.] Some might have thought that these rebels might be seduced, if he were allowed to use the word, by some conciliation or compromise, to come back in this Union, and there was a feeling, arising from the most patriotic motives, that it was not wise to press them too far; but that delusion had been exploded by the bitter experiences of the last twelve months. They did not ask for conciliation and compromise; they detested and spurned it. They were fighting for their independence, and to establish their Confederate Government upon the ruins of the Republic built by our Fathers in the Revolution. [Cheers.] Let us understand that this is a death-struggle, and if we did not crush the rebels, the rebels would crush us. There had been another delusion pervading another class of men, that was the class of men called, perhaps, Radical Republicans—[A VOICE: "Or Abolitionists"]—who believed that though this Union was broken in two, yet we of the North would have a very good, and no doubt, a very powerful Government after all. He who believed that this Republic can be divided on the line of 36° 30', or on the line between the Slave States and the Free States, and leave us a United States on the north of that line, had utterly mistaken the tendency of events. [Cheers.] If this Union ever began to go to pieces, nobody but the Almighty could tell where it would split. Like a block of rotten ice dashed down a cataract, there was more danger of its being smashed into conntless fragments, than of its breaking in the middle. Let this Union be dissolved, and there would be no more the United States. Then, what was our safety? We would throw into the contest our last man and last dollar, and swear, in the words of DANIEL WEBSTER, that there shall be here "one country, one Constitution and one destiny, forever." [Cheers.] What was our duty? He would tell, frankly, plainly and without disguise, what it was. First, the young men of the country must take the field. [Cheers.]

[Here the rain, which had for some time been falling in threatening drops, began to pour so heavily as to drive most of the females within shelter. The men, however, stood their ground unflinchingly whilst the speaker proceeded.]

This country was, he said, emphatically the country of working men; we were all of the nobility—all heirs apparent to the throne; there was not a man before him who might not aspire to the Presidency, and, if he had the capacity, have the honor of sitting in the White House: and was not this country worth fighting for? [Cheers.] Then, our rich men who had passed the age of 45, and, therefore, did not stand the chance of being drafted—he would tell them that their goods, their chattels, their lands and their tenements, their railroads and their bank stock, and their United States stock were at stake in this issue, and if this Government should go to pieces there would be means left of paying the public debt. If his friend, the Mayor, had stock, he would advise him to come up to the point, to save all and to spend a half. [Laughter.] There were millions beyond the sea, millions of struggling humanity the world over, who had looked with longing on this starry flag of ours. We were fighting this war not merely to save our own country but for the cause of Constitutional liberty and Representative Government. [Here some confusion in the crowd produced a temporary interruption.] When the honorable gentleman resumed, he proceeded to say that it was because there were such immense interests at stake, that we must submit to any exaction on the part of the Government. If they could not get volunteers they must draft, and if they could not get money enough, they must levy contributions. If it were necessary to put one half the country, he was about to say, to save the country, into Fort Lafayette, they must go. If it were necessary to dismiss any General who failed, he must be dismissed. We had no idol but our country, and before that were we to fall down and reverently say, "Our country first, our country last, our country always." [Cheers.]

The honorable gentleman then went on to express the belief that he enjoyed the right, as a supporter of Mr. LINCOLN, to whose election he had contributed, not only to extend words of encouragement or approval to him and his Cabinet, but also of warning. There was not a more patriotic man or Cabinet on the face of the country than LINCOLN and his Cabinet; all he asked of them was not to move forward quite so stately, but if they did, when they charged bayonets in the field of battle, to move double-quick. [Cheers.]

The speaker discussed next in order the question of Abolition, and urged that the retention of Slavery was subordinate to the preservation of the Union. He scouted the notion that universal emancipation would be followed by an irruption of negroes into the North to compete with free white labor, and contended, the rather, that, like molasses in a glass of water, their tendency was downward.

Another thing we must do was to take Richmond, and that before long. As Sebastopol was to the Allies in the war of 1854-55, so was Richmond to us now. It was a wretched place. It is true—not worth a 24-pound shot, but it was the rebel capital, and must be captured. If he were asked, were he President, how Richmond ought to be taken, he would say to any General put in command, whoever he was, "Sir, call up around you your leaders of army corps; consult with them thoroughly; make up your mind on every point." Then I would say, "Have you got troops enough?" "No; I want 25,000 more." "There are 50,000." "Have you got artillery enough?" "Yes." "Have you got cavalry enough?" "Yes." "Infantry enough?" "Yes." "Bridgeways, pontoon bridges and everything which you want?" "Yes." "How many days do you want to take Richmond in?" "Forty days." I will give you fifty, and then with this army, the most splendid and brave the world ever saw, and the best furnished with weapons, if you don't take Richmond in fifty days I will stricke your name from the army rolls and have you shot by Court-martial. [Loud cheers.]

In concluding his address, the speaker announced that he was enabled to give the assemblage some recent information as to the position of our army. It stood, he said, in Centreville on the one wing, and the other stood to-day, by telegraph at 10 o'clock, on the battle-field of Bull Run. [Cheers.] Bull Run had been redeemed. [Renewed cheers.]

When he had withdrawn, the Mayor stepped forward and suggested that the meeting adjourn until Wednesday (to-morrow) evening at 7 o'clock.

This was put as a motion, and carried without dissent. It was also resolved that the Board of Supervisors be respectfully requested to continue the $60 bounty to the recruits; and, that, as a further means of encouraging enlistments, merchants be requested to close their stores at 3 P. M., until the 15th of September.

This, also, being adopted, the meeting was declared adjourned, and the citizens returned to their homes under a pelting shower.

THE OTHER STANDS.

Hon. GEORGE HALL presided at Stand No. 2, in Remsen-street; and addresses were made by C. SCHAFFER, Esq., Rev. Mr. INSKIP, Chaplain of the Fourteenth Regiment, and Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY.

At the third stand, in Montague-street, Hon. S. S. POWELL presided, and addresses were made by S. D. MORRIS, Esq., and others.

There was every indication that the meeting would be the largest ever held in Brooklyn; but the pouring, drenching rain had the effect of scattering the throng which had already assembled, and the proceedings terminated.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

UNION VICTORY AT BOLIVAR, TENN.

The Rebels About to Attack Fort Donelson.

GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 1.

GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 31, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

GENERAL: The following dispatch is received from Bolivar, Tenn.:

Col. HOGG, in command of the Twentieth and Twenty-ninth Ohio Infantry and some cavalry, was attacked by about 4,000 rebels yesterday.

Our troops behaved well, driving the enemy, whose loss was over one hundred.

Our loss is twenty-five men killed and wounded, Col. HOGG being one of the number.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT,
Major-General Commanding.

THE REBELS MARCHING ON FORT DONELSON.

CAIRO, Ill., Sunday, Aug. 31.

Dispatches are received at headquarters here that the rebels are marching on Fort Donelson, with the purpose of attacking it.

The number of the rebels is not known.

THE CAPTURED REBEL STEAMER "FAIR PLAY"—GEN. CURTIS.

CAIRO, Ill., Sunday, Aug. 31.

The rebel steamer *Fair Play* captured up the Yazoo River a few days since, has arrived here.

Gen. CURTIS and his Staff have also arrived here.

The General has leave of absence to attend the Pacific Railroad meeting at Chicago.

GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sunday, Aug. 31.

Advices from Greenville state that guerrillas 1,560 strong, under MCBRIDE, threaten that place. 1,400 Union troops, under Col. SIMPSON, are there to meet them. The rebels for some days have been congregating all available forces at that point. They hourly make offensive demonstrations. An attack was soon expected. No fears are entertained for the result. There is no further news of raids througnout the State.

The steamer *Adriatic* arrived to-day with 500 negroes, freed by Gen. CURTIS, on board. Some 500 more are expected to-night.

The Twentieth Wisconsin regiment arrived this evening.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Aug. 28.

The following is a special to the St. Louis *Democrat*:

"A number of persons who have been collecting to resist the North were arrested yesterday by the Military Committee.

Gen. SHERMAN has issued his order to the Board of Trade Committee prohibiting the importation and sale, by all persons, of arms, ammunition, salt and salt meats, except upon permits for that purpose. Dealers are also to keep a system of accounts of the amount of goods received here, and the disposition of the same; their books at all times to be kept open to the inspection of the Provost Marshal. Dealers in arms and medicines endeavoring to get the same outside the Federal lines, are to be arrested, and condemned to suffer the extreme penalty of the military law.

CHARLES D. HART was arrested yesterday by the pickets, with a mail-bag destined for the South. He styles himself an 'International mail agent.'"

INCIPIENT GUERRILLAS CAPTURED.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Aug. 30.

A meeting, called yesterday, twelves miles southeast of Memphis, to organize a guerrilla band, was surrounded and captured by a company of Nationals. Eighteen prisoners were taken.

CAPTURE OF A TRAIN OF CARS, ETC.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Aug. 30.

A detachment of National soldiers occupied Hernando on Thursday, capturing a train of cars from Grenada.

A rebel force is said to be at Cold Water, four miles distant.

REPORTED MOVEMENTS OF REBEL FORCES.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Aug. 30.

Gen. VILLEPIGUE, with a force of 9,000 men, is reported to be moving through Grand Junction.

Prominent Secessionists say that Gen. BRAGG's forces have gone to Western Virginia, and will soon appear on the Kanawha River, and then march to the Ohio River.

CHARLES INGERSOLL DISCHARGED FROM CUSTODY.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 1.

CHARLES INGERSOLL, recently arrested for the sentiments he expressed in his speech to the Democratic meeting in Independence-square, was discharged from custody this morning, by order of the Secretary of War.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS AND TWENTIETH MAINE REGIMENTS.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 1.

The steamer *Merrimac* has been chartered to convey the Thirty-sixth Massachusetts and Twentieth Maine Regiments to Washington.

Both regiments will embark to-morrow.

CITY POINT DEMOLISHED.

The Rebels Open Fire Upon Our Flotilla.

Commodore Wilkes Replies by Bombarding the Town.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Aug. 30.

City Point has been entirely demolished by the Federal gunboats. For some time past the rebels have been firing into the transports passing up and down the James River. Commodore WILKES sent the rebels word that if it was not discontinued, he should destroy their rendezvous—City Point. On Thursday last the rebels brought down to City Point eight cannon and about two hundred riflemen, and opened fire upon the Federal flotilla, which at the time was abreast of the place, whereupon our gunboats opened fire upon them, demolished every building in the place, and dispersed the rebel force.

IMPORTANT ORDERS AS TO ENROLLMENTS.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, S. N. Y.,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Sept. 1.

GENERAL ORDER No. 69.—The following directions are promulgated for the information of Supervisors, Enrolling officers and Senatorial District Committees:

First—Information having been given that books for the new enrollment, provided for in paragraph 2, of General Orders No. 67, current series, sent from this Department over a week ago, and addressed to the Supervisors of the towns, except in the case of a few counties where they were collectively addressed to the Sheriffs, have not in some instances been received, it is requested that the intelligence of the non-reception of these books shall in every case be immediately communicated to this Department.

Second—Enrolling officers are reminded that it is their duty to enroll the name of every man between the ages of 18 and 45, who is not visibly and permanently disabled, noting the reasons alleged where claims of exemption are made. The decision of such claims devolves on the Commissioner to be appointed for each county.

Third—In case where either of the citizens appointed by the Governor to aid the Supervisor, Assessors or Aldermen, in perfecting the enrollment is unable for any reason whatever to serve, the Supervisor is requested to transmit the information at once to the Chairman or Secretary of the Senatorial District Committee. The notification to this Department, with the recommendation to fill the place, should proceed from the Committee, and ought to be made without delay.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Aug. 30.

The steamship *Baltic* arrived here this morning and awaits orders.

Reinforcements are ordered to-day to Jamestown Island.

An affray took place in the hotel at Fortress Monroe yesterday afternoon, which has caused some excitement and comment among the Union people of this place. Mr. BERFORD, correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES, was expressing his disapprobation to a paroled rebel officer being entertained by one of our prominent Union officers, when the secesh officer stepped up and said: "I am the Secessionist you speak of. What have you to say about it?" At the same time a Federal officer stepped between them, and said to Mr. BERFORD: "This is my friend, and in future what you have to say of him, you will please say to me," and took his Secesh friend out of the room. At that time Capt. MCINTIRE, of the New-York Ninety-ninth Regiment, approached Mr. B., saying: "This is my quarrel; you have no right to express your opinion here, as you were told yesterday you were no gentleman." Mr. B. replied: "That is false, and any one who says it lies," whereupon Capt. MCINTIRE struck Mr. BERFORD a severe blow in the face, the effects of which he will carry for some weeks. The rebel officer referred to was the commander of the rebel steamer which came down the James River and towed off the two schooners, while the action was going on between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* last Spring, and his son is the present commander of the *New Merrimac*. Mr. BERFORD is an aged citizen, perfectly loyal, and worthy of the respect of all gentlemen. There is much complaint made of this transaction by all the Union officers connected with the National army.

A New Move for the War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The necessity which now exists of having many more of the able-bodied men in our community turn out for the war-field, in behalf of our country's demands, would seem to prompt us to resort to any and every plausible device or plan to induce enlistments. Many persons who are by law exempts from military duty have spoken to me in favor of the organization of a regiment, or brigade, of exempts for the war-field.

Upon first impression, I thought the suggestion had better be left to sleep; because, as I then thought, exempts could as readily enlist with others as could those who were not exempts; and therefore there could be no necessity for any public notice in favor of such a regiment or brigade. But upon reflection, and after several conversations with exempt parties, I am satisfied that as the public excitement now shows itself to be, such a brigade could be immediately formed as soon as any other, if proper men or officers volunteer for its organization.

Such a brigade would naturally be composed of our most efficient business men, or retired citizens, in this portion of our State, who could be implicitly relied upon at all times for most efficient war service in any emergency; and who would show to our country and to the world a zealous determination to aid the younger members of our community in the noble work of crushing out forever this most inhuman rebellion, now raging in some of the Slave States, against our Union and Constitutional Government.

I take the liberty to request the use of your valuable journal to give this suggestion publicity, in the hope that if it meets with favor from the public, efficient steps will be immediately taken in coöperation with the Governor of our State, to form such a corps of veterans for the war.

It must not be forgotten that when this war first broke out, a most efficient corps of nearly a regiment of brave men, over 45 years of age, was soon organized at Palace Gardens as the "Home Guard" of New-York—all that we then lacked for the most efficient war service were firearms, which we could not possibly obtain from State or nation; but now such objection does not exist. We must all be interested in making ceaseless endeavors to crush out this fratricidal rebellion by *uncompromising warfare to the hilt* and that most speedily. I am ready, for one, to cooperate in this war enterprise, as well as to continue the work—as I have been doing—of filling up the decimated regiments in the field.

Those who may think favorably of this measure will please call on Maj. BRONSON, at BRONSON's Exchange Hotel, No. 316 Greenwich-street; or address me at No. 194 Duane-street; or call on me at SAMUEL MCINTYRE's store, corner of William and Liberty streets, between 12 and 1 o'clock each day, or during the morning or evening at my office.

SAMUEL HOTALING, No. 194 Duane-street.
NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 1, 1862.

CORRECTION.—The morning papers to-day left out the word *not* in the Governor's proclamation. "After Saturday the 6th inst., bounty will *not* be paid, etc., etc."

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 28 | Sun sets.... 6 32 | Moon sets.... 12 04

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 30 | Gov. Island. 2 19 | Hell Gate.... 3 41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Sept. 1.

Cleared.

Steamship Ariel, Miner, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandivere, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship James Foster, Jr., Macgill, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Bark Christian & Eliza, (Hamb.,) Rose, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Leviathan, Hoffses, New-Orleans, Metcalf & Duncan; Luis Marianna, (Br.,) Atkins, St. Thomas, Smith, Jones & Co.

Schooners Margaret Dill, (Br.,) Dill, St John, N. F., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Caroline, Fox, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; D. N. Richards, Joy, Boston, [illegible]; A. Baylis, Baylis, Alexandria, Van Brunt & Slaght; Sarah, York, Saco, B. F. Sherman.

Sloops Jennie, Bishop, Providence; Sarah A. Green, Strong, Alexandria.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Virginia, Snyder, Washington, D. C., 52 hours, in ballast to D. D. Tompkins, U. S. Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Novelty, Shaw, Washington, D. C., in ballast.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Marina, Crosby, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Neptune, (Pruss.,) Goering, Liverpool 48 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Aug. 26, on George's Banks, in lon. 66 20, fell in with ship Senator, Capt. Cunningham, hence Aug. 22, with a cargo of grain and flour, bound to Liverpool, in a sinking condition; took from her the captain and crew, 19 in all, and brought them to this port. Thomas R. Shute, the first officer, reports that on the second day out the vessel sprung a leak; there being considerable sea on, but not very heavy, and nothing but a moderate breeze, the leak gained so rapidly that it was found impossible to keep her free; and, on the 26th, when taken off, she had 10 feet of water in her. The location of the leak was not known.

Ship Arkwright, Caulkins, Liverpool July 29, with mdse. and 91 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. In lat. 44 51, lon. 49 24, passed a large iceberg. Aug. 25, lat. 42 [illegible], lon. 56 56, saw ship John Bunyan, Carver, from London July 11, for New-York.

Ship Horatio, (of New-Bedford,) Palmer, Manila April 14, passed Cape Good Hope July 10, crossed the equator in the Atlantic Aug. 6, in lon. 36, with hemp, &c., to Francis Hathaway.

Ship Magdalene, (Brem.,) Henke, Antwerp 39 ds., with mdse. and 56 passengers to Chas. Luling. Aug. 22, lat. 43 06, lon. 53 09, spoke ship Kitty Floyd, Dearborn, from Liverpool July 30, for New-York.

Ship Molocka, (of Gardiner,) Martin, Boston 3 ds., in ballast to master.

Ship Brazil, (of Richmond, Me.,) Weeks, New-Orleans 23 ds., with sugar to master.

Ship Roger A. Hiern, Stewart, Liverpool July 17, with mdse. and 21 passengers to J. & N. Smith & Co.

Ship Merchant, (of Providence,) Sprague, New-Orleans 23 ds., with sugar to master.

Bark Wave Crest, Harmon, New-Orleans Aug. 7, and the S. W. Pass 9th, with mdse. to Robson & Fosdick. Sld. in co. with Bremen bark Paula, for Bremen, and Br. bark Intrinsic, for Liverpool. Left at the S. W. Pass, ships Ohio and J. P. Whitney, both for New-York, waiting a tow.

Bark Tyrian, (of Halifax,) Wilson, Salt Cay, T. I., 8 ds., with salt to master. Sld. in co. with brig Merlin, of St. John, N. B., and schr. John Northrup, both for New-York.

Bark Emma F. Chase, (of Portland,) Gilkey, Matanzas Aug. 19, with molasses to R. P. Buck & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Prentiss Hobbs, for New-York.

Bark Harvest Home, (of Stockton,) Dickey, New-Orleans 21 ds., with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Bark Johannes Kepler, (Mecklg.,) Johnson, Dublin 46 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Arethusa, (Br.,) Quance, Penzance 36 ds., in ballast to D. Thompson.

Bark C. W. Poultney, (of Philadelphia,) Johnson, New-Orleans 17 ds., with sugar to master.

Bark Harvest Moon, (of Stockton,) Lampher, New-Orleans 22 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark La Ciquana, (of Portland,) Adie, Cienfuegos Aug. 13, with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Emily, (Br., of Blyth,) Elliott, Vigo, Spain, 44 ds., in ballast to order. Aug. 24, lat. 41, lon. 63, spoke bark Amanda, Carl, hence Aug. 12 for Bristol, Eng., with loss of foremast, mainmast-head, mizzen-topmast and jib-boom; had jury foremast rigged. The E. had heavy weather from lon. 46; lost sails, &c.

Brig Cyprus, (Br., of Maitland, N. S.,) McCulloch, Cienfuegos Aug. 13, with sugar to J. F. Whitney. Sld. in co. with brigs J. D. Jordan, Alfaretta and Sitka, for New-York.

Brig John Geddes, (Br., of Londonderry,) Johnson, East Harbor 9 ds., with salt to J. F. Whitney. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Frontier, (of Bangor,) Shedd, Grand Turk Aug. 16, via Newport, R. I., 29th, with salt to J. H. Sanford; put into Newport for orders.

Brig Alice, (Br., of Shelburne, N. S.,) Atwood, Rio Hache Aug. 16, with hides, bark, &c., to Ribon & Munoz. The schr. Dolphin, Taylor, for Carthagena and Jamaica, sld. Aug. 29.

Brig Ocean Wave, (of Boston,) Morton, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Aug. 27, lat. 32 27, lon. 77 18, signalized U. S. steamer Huron, strg. S. W., under canvas.

Brig Prentiss Hobbs, (of Boston,) Ellis, Matanzas Aug. 21, with molasses to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Anchored in Lower Quarantine.

Brig "Puanche," (Span.,) Seris, Havana 19 ds., in ballast to W. W. De Forrest & Co. Has anchored in the Lower Quarantine.

Brig Merlin, (of St. John, N. B.,) Coffin, Salt Cay 9 ds., with salt to master.

Brig Mauricio, (Dutch,) Schroeder, Curacoa Aug. 19, with hides to Dovale & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Alfareta, (of Harpswell,) Lansing, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Jarlan, (Norw.,) Hansen, Dublin 47 ds., in ballast to C. C. Duncan & Co.

Brig Pedro Sanches Dolz, Wallace, St. Cruz, Cuba, Aug. 10, with sugar to Peck & Church.

Brig Innesfail, (Br., of Dublin,) Kelly, Havana 11 ds., in ballast to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Has anchored in the Lower Quarantine.

Brig Anna D. Jordan, Abbott, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co. Sld. in co. with brigs Keoka and Marine, for New-York.

Brig Penguin, (Br., of Bermuda,) Conyers, Grand Turk, T. I., 8 ds., with salt to Middleton & Co.

Brig Carl Constantine, (Pruss.,) Wilken, Parmbouef 60 ds., in ballast to Wm. Salem & Co.

Brig Boston Lady, (Br., of Quebec,) Hoffman, Inagua 9 ds., with salt to master.

Schr. Addie Ulrichs, (Swed.,) Robinson, Sombrero, via St. Thomas Aug. 20, with old iron to R. W. Woodruff.

Schr. Ocean Star, Ham, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

SAILED—Steamship Ariel, for Aspinwall.

WIND—Sunset, S. S. E., and fresh, with rain.

Below.

Ship City of Brooklyn, Liverpool 31 ds.
Ship Star of the West, from Liverpool.
Ship Kitty Floyd, from Liverpool.
Bark Henry, from Marseilles.
Br. brig Ellen, of Yarmouth.
(All by pilot boat J. D. Jones, No. 15.)

Foreign Ports.

At Cienfuegos, Aug. 14, barks Elias White, Lang, for New-York next day; Benjamin Burgess, Snow, do. do.; brigs Black Hawk, about ready; Sitka, do. do.

At Matanzas, Aug. 19, brigs F. G. King, for New-York in 7 ds.; H. McGilvery, for Portland in 2 ds.; Orrison Adams, for Boston in 3 ds.; Denmark, for Portland in 4 ds.

At Salt Cay, T. I., Aug. 24, schr. Volunteer, for New-York soon.

At Matanzas, Aug. 21, brig Demerara, Thompson, wtg. cargo, and others.

[PER NORTH AMERICAN.]

Arrived from New-York—Aug. 7, Samuel Webb, at Alicante; 5th, Anthon Gunther, at Bremen; 16th, Dufredenhiel, at Bristol; 17th, New-York, at Bremerhaven; 19th, Atalanta, at Deal; City of Montreal, at Greenock; 18th, David Hoadley, at Liverpool; 19th, Atmosphere, at do.; 2cth, Escort, Isaac Webb, R. Robinson, and William Tapscott, at do.; Ellen Morrison, at Queenstown; Crimea, at Queenstown.

Arrived from Boston—Aug. 12, Vigo, at Marseilles.

Arrived from Baltimore—Aug. 19, Macaulay, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Bangor—Aug. 14, S. C. Smith, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Porto Rico—Aug. 16, Cock of the Walk, at Falmouth; 16th, C. W. Horton, at Cardiff; 17th, Owego, at do.; Hermann, at do.; 18th, Marrianne Nottebohm, at Liverpool; 19th, Neptune and Ellen Austin, at do.; Diva, at Queenstown.

MEM.—The Miltiades was lost off Algiers.

The Avanco, from Scilly for New-York, was abandoned. Crew saved.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived from New-York—John Bertram, at Deal; Aquila and Plata, at Queenstown; Charter Oak, New World and Manhattan, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Boston—City of Boston, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Bremerhaven—Berkshire, at the Mumbles.

SMITH & BROTHER,

BREWERS OF

EAST INDIA PALE,

BURTON,

AND

PALE AND AMBER

STOCK ALES

BREWERY,

18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,

NEW-YORK.